

GenCore version 4.5  
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OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: May 23, 2001, 14:19:06 ; Search time 21.01 Seconds

(without alignments)  
1197.136 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-08-883-036A-2

Perfect score: 440

Sequence: 1 MEORGQNAAPASGARRKRP.....HLTSGKFMYLEGNADSAMS 440

Scoring table: OLIGO

Gapop 60.0 , Gapext 60.0

Searched:

Word size : 6

Minimum DB seq length: 0

Maximum DB seq length: 200000000

Post-processing: Listing first 1000 summaries

Database :

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Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

# SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
1	408	92.7	440	19	W79260
2	373	84.8	440	20	Y05725
3	373	84.8	440	21	B01340
4	234	53.2	350	20	Y00934
5	229	52.0	303	19	W76828
6	229	52.0	411	19	W79261
7	229	52.0	411	19	W76827
8	229	52.0	411	19	W79083
9	229	52.0	411	20	W93608
10	229	52.0	411	20	W93576
11	229	52.0	411	20	Y00932

12	229	52.0	411	21	B29790	Human death domain
13	227	51.6	411	20	W88410	Human Apo-2 ligand
14	227	51.6	411	20	W83321	Human Apo-2 proteol
15	227	51.6	411	21	Y55805	Human Apo-2 polype
16	67	15.2	67	21	B26982	Human DR5 death do
17	16	3.6	410	20	W93577	Human APOB protei
18	16	3.6	467	22	B50896	Human DR4. Homo s
19	16	3.6	468	19	W64483	Human DR4. Homo s
20	16	3.6	468	20	Y11602	Human death recept
21	16	3.6	468	20	W93609	Human DR4 protei
22	16	3.6	468	21	Y72022	Human Death Domain
23	16	3.6	468	21	Y72023	Human Death Domain
24	16	3.6	468	21	B08546	Amino acid sequenc
25	16	3.6	468	21	B01339	TNF-related apoptot
26	16	3.6	468	22	B49241	Human DR4 protei
27	12	2.7	386	20	W98200	RTD, inhibitor of
28	12	2.7	386	20	Y04144	Human Tango-74 pro
29	12	2.7	386	20	W99018	Human TRAIL recept
30	12	2.7	386	20	W99019	Human TRAIL recept
31	12	2.7	386	20	W92792	Human TNF receptor
32	12	2.7	386	21	B01341	TNF-related apoptot
33	12	2.7	386	21	Y69991	Human receptor-ass
34	12	2.7	386	22	B50892	Human TR10 recepto
35	9	2.0	362	16	W06635	ILTV glycoprotein
36	9	2.0	362	17	W06787	ILTV glycoprotein
37	8	1.8	67	21	B26991	Human DR4 death do
38	8	1.8	144	19	W49034	Human death domain
39	8	1.8	240	20	Y32944	Mutant threonine d
40	8	1.8	240	20	Y05708	Feedback insensiti
41	8	1.8	259	19	W64668	Human TR1D protei
42	8	1.8	259	20	Y05726	Tumour necrosis fa
43	8	1.8	259	20	W93578	Human hAPO9 protei
44	8	1.8	259	20	W88408	Human Apo-2DCR pro
45	8	1.8	259	22	B36666	Human tumour necro
46	8	1.8	259	22	B53091	Human angiogenesis
47	8	1.8	299	19	W76331	Human tumour necro
48	8	1.8	299	20	Y29864	Human secreted pro
49	8	1.8	299	20	Y05744	Tumour necrosis fa
50	8	1.8	299	20	Y00933	Human TRAIL-R3 pro
51	8	1.8	299	20	W94671	Human TNF-related
52	8	1.8	299	20	W88409	Human Apo-2DCR pro
53	8	1.8	299	21	B01343	Death receptor. H
54	8	1.8	502	20	Y32941	Mutant threonine d
55	8	1.8	502	20	Y05705	Feedback insensiti
56	8	1.8	532	20	Y32943	Mutant threonine d
57	8	1.8	532	20	Y05707	Feedback insensiti
58	8	1.8	539	20	Y29942	Mutant threonine d
59	8	1.8	539	20	Y05706	Feedback insensiti
60	8	1.8	545	20	Y32947	Mutant threonine d
61	8	1.8	545	20	Y05711	Feedback insensiti
62	8	1.8	590	20	Y32950	Mutant threonine d
63	8	1.8	592	20	Y32939	Mutant threonine d
64	8	1.8	592	20	Y32948	Mutant threonine d
65	8	1.8	592	20	Y32951	Wild type threonin
66	8	1.8	592	20	Y05702	Arbidopsins wild-t
67	8	1.8	592	20	Y05703	Feedback insensiti
68	8	1.8	600	20	Y32952	Mutant threonine d
69	8	1.8	609	20	Y32940	Mutant threonine d
70	8	1.8	609	20	Y05704	Feedback insensiti
71	7	1.6	29	18	W10929	Polyclonal anti-Fe
72	7	1.6	41	18	W27380	Amino-terminal of
73	7	1.6	56	20	Y33228	Human transcriptio
74	7	1.6	59	21	G37648	Arbidopsins thalia
75	7	1.6	84	21	G04909	Arbidopsins thalia
76	7	1.6	87	21	G04908	Arbidopsins thalia
77	7	1.6	87	21	G50915	Arbidopsins thalia
78	7	1.6	88	19	W98420	H. pylori GPO 340
79	7	1.6	96	21	G04907	Arbidopsins thalia
80	7	1.6	96	21	G50913	Arbidopsins thalia
81	7	1.6	97	21	B16757	Bacteriophage Dp-1
82	7	1.6	98	21	B16753	Bacteriophage Dp-1
83	7	1.6	170	16	R64977	Stx region gene pr
84	7	1.6	171	16	R84656	STxpan-p rex prot

85	7	1.6	173	18	W32438	Mycobacterium tube	158	7	1.6	1346	21	Y67204	Narbonnide synth
86	7	1.6	173	18	W32370	Mycobacterium tube	159	7	1.6	2204	21	Y51233	Newcastle disease
87	7	1.6	173	19	W81673	Mycobacterium tube	160	7	1.6	2872	21	B09265	Hepatitis GB virus
88	7	1.6	173	19	W64310	Mycobacterium tube	161	7	1.6	3054	14	R40841	Translation of REV
89	7	1.6	173	20	Y39112	M. tuberculosis an	162	7	1.6	3163	16	R94347	Hepatitis GB virus
90	7	1.6	173	20	Y38975	M. tuberculosis re	163	7	1.6	12199	21	Y77180	S. venezuelae pik
91	7	1.6	178	20	Y39187	M. tuberculosis an	164	7	1.4	7	11	R06789	Tumour necrosis fa
92	7	1.6	178	20	Y39044	M. tuberculosis re	165	6	1.4	9	19	W08976	Conserved epitope
93	7	1.6	181	19	W72903	Mycobacterium tube	166	6	1.4	9	19	W54140	H. influenzae Tdp2
94	7	1.6	181	20	Y21920	Amino acid sequenc	167	6	1.4	9	21	Y51796	H. influenzae tran
95	7	1.6	182	20	Y39185	M. tuberculosis an	168	6	1.4	9	21	Y80384	H. influenzae tran
96	7	1.6	182	20	Y39042	M. tuberculosis re	169	6	1.4	12	22	B50948	ADAM gene #3 pepti
97	7	1.6	191	21	G25102	Arabidopsis thalia	170	6	1.4	12	22	B50949	ADAM gene #4 pepti
98	7	1.6	193	21	G25105	Arabidopsis thalia	171	6	1.4	13	22	B57731	D. testisteri IDM pe
99	7	1.6	193	21	G26364	Arabidopsis thalia	172	6	1.4	14	22	Y03166	Linker used in Chi
100	7	1.6	195	21	G09941	Arabidopsis thalia	173	6	1.4	15	21	Y67030	B. lentus protease
101	7	1.6	196	21	B43796	Human cancer assoc	174	6	1.4	15	21	Y67031	B. lentus protease
102	7	1.6	197	21	Y90334	B. subtilis nitrore	175	6	1.4	15	21	Y67032	B. lentus protease
103	7	1.6	206	21	G25101	Arabidopsis thalia	176	6	1.4	15	21	Y67033	B. lentus protease
104	7	1.6	209	21	G25104	Arabidopsis thalia	177	6	1.4	15	21	Y54667	B. lentus protease
105	7	1.6	236	21	G44412	Arabidopsis thalia	178	6	1.4	15	21	Y54668	B. lentus protease
106	7	1.6	236	21	G53940	Arabidopsis thalia	179	6	1.4	15	21	Y54669	B. lentus protease
107	7	1.6	245	16	R81416	Hepatitis GB virus	180	6	1.4	15	21	Y54670	B. lentus protease
108	7	1.6	245	21	B08999	Hepatitis GB virus	181	6	1.4	19	19	W42166	B. lentus protease
109	7	1.6	267	21	G33313	Zee mays protein f	182	6	1.4	19	21	B63161	T-cell epitope pep
110	7	1.6	267	21	G33312	Zee mays protein f	183	6	1.4	19	21	Y56549	Human secreted pro
111	7	1.6	307	21	G44411	Arabidopsis thalia	184	6	1.4	20	16	R63357	Ret hormone sensib
112	7	1.6	307	21	G53939	Arabidopsis thalia	185	6	1.4	20	18	W29202	Soluble I-as beta-
113	7	1.6	321	21	G33311	Zee mays protein f	186	6	1.4	20	19	W42167	T-cell epitope pep
114	7	1.6	353	21	Y97047	Partial murine TAN	187	6	1.4	20	20	Y36563	Fragment of human
115	7	1.6	354	17	R91950	Lung cancer specif	188	6	1.4	20	20	Y04723	Sindbis virus PE2
116	7	1.6	354	21	Y96200	Non-small cell lun	189	6	1.4	21	19	W51086	Synthetic VSP lead
117	7	1.6	357	21	B18426	Amino acid sequenc	190	6	1.4	21	20	Y04722	Sindbis virus PE2
118	7	1.6	360	21	Y73343	HPFM clone 2724537	191	6	1.4	21	21	B10453	Sindbis virus PE2
119	7	1.6	362	21	G44410	Arabidopsis thalia	192	6	1.4	21	21	Y19705	SEQ ID NO 423 from
120	7	1.6	362	21	G53938	Arabidopsis thalia	193	6	1.4	24	20	W74457	Fibroblast growth
121	7	1.6	397	18	W17933	Murine lymphoid en	194	6	1.4	24	21	Y90893	Fibroblast growth
122	7	1.6	408	21	Y91059	Streptomyces nogal	195	6	1.4	25	19	W63011	Mouse declin-1 tra
123	7	1.6	420	18	W20266	H. pylori transmem	196	6	1.4	25	20	W74456	Fibroblast growth
124	7	1.6	423	19	W70477	Glidwood S.A.virus	197	6	1.4	25	21	Y90880	Soluble HLA-DRI de
125	7	1.6	423	19	W70470	South African Arbo	198	6	1.4	26	18	W29198	Sindbis virus PE2
126	7	1.6	424	18	W20977	H. pylori transmem	199	6	1.4	26	20	Y04714	Sindbis virus PE2
127	7	1.6	442	16	R79033	Nuclear inclusion	200	6	1.4	26	20	Y04717	Sindbis virus PE2
128	7	1.6	442	21	B56594	Human prostate can	201	6	1.4	27	20	Y04716	Sindbis virus PE2
129	7	1.6	450	21	B44534	Virulence gene pro	202	6	1.4	28	20	Y04715	Sindbis virus PE2
130	7	1.6	457	21	G10061	Arabidopsis thalia	203	6	1.4	30	16	R85060	Peptide ri from th
131	7	1.6	468	21	G10060	Arabidopsis thalia	204	6	1.4	32	12	R13836	Mutant signal pept
132	7	1.6	523	17	W02257	Mouse L-glutamate	205	6	1.4	35	20	Y49749	Compact structure
133	7	1.6	524	19	W54391	Homo sapiens gluta	206	6	1.4	36	21	G13150	Arabidopsis thalia
134	7	1.6	524	19	W52578	Human excitatory a	207	6	1.4	36	21	Y54262	Insert of a cleava
135	7	1.6	525	18	W26601	Human glutamate tr	208	6	1.4	37	21	G25043	Arabidopsis thalia
136	7	1.6	525	19	W58550	Human excitatory a	209	6	1.4	37	22	B48744	Mouse liver growth
137	7	1.6	525	20	Y28297	Amino acid sequenc	210	6	1.4	39	16	R84655	STIVpan-p rex prot
138	7	1.6	525	20	Y22030	Human EAAT3 amino	211	6	1.4	39	21	G13149	Arabidopsis thalia
139	7	1.6	525	20	Y18416	Human EAAT3 amino	212	6	1.4	41	20	Y19514	Amino acid sequenc
140	7	1.6	525	20	W83924	Human excitatory a	213	6	1.4	41	20	Y11415	Human 5' EST seque
141	7	1.6	525	21	B15417	EAAT3 human excita	214	6	1.4	42	21	G57021	Staphylococcus aur
142	7	1.6	525	21	Y97142	Human amino acid t	215	6	1.4	44	19	W79339	HSV-1 glycoprotein
143	7	1.6	525	21	Y99964	Excitatory amino a	216	6	1.4	46	18	W16397	Fragment of human
144	7	1.6	525	21	B03654	Human excitatory a	217	6	1.4	47	20	Y41497	Human secreted pro
145	7	1.6	525	21	Y78146	Amino acid sequenc	218	6	1.4	53	20	Y02934	Human beta 1 adren
146	7	1.6	539	20	Y23914	S. lavenulae Mmcs	219	6	1.4	56	17	W03586	Human 5' EST seque
147	7	1.6	546	21	B32532	C. pneumoniae prot	220	6	1.4	57	20	Y12337	Precursor sequence
148	7	1.6	554	20	Y05659	Meize 4-conmarate:	221	6	1.4	63	19	W69187	Conus purpurascens
149	7	1.6	569	21	B44565	Virulence gene pro	222	6	1.4	63	20	Y24142	Conus textile cont
150	7	1.6	699	21	B03445	Candida albicans e	223	6	1.4	63	20	Y24145	Conus textile cont
151	7	1.6	798	21	Y52699	Aspergillus oryzae	224	6	1.4	63	20	Y24146	Conus marmoreus co
152	7	1.6	823	21	B25548	Eucalyptus grandis	225	6	1.4	63	20	Y24147	Conus marmoreus co
153	7	1.6	880	21	Y44638	N. meningitidis T-	226	6	1.4	63	20	Y24148	Conus stercusmusca
154	7	1.6	880	21	Y44638	Amino acid sequenc	227	6	1.4	63	20	Y24141	Arabidopsis thalia
155	7	1.6	1346	21	B18640	S. venezuelae macr	228	6	1.4	63	21	G57761	Arabidopsis thalia
156	7	1.6	1346	21	Y77195	S. venezuelae pik	229	6	1.4	63	21	G27549	Arabidopsis thalia
157	7	1.6	1346	21	Y77203	S. venezuelae pik	230	6	1.4	64	21	G27549	Arabidopsis thalia

231	6	1.4	65	21	G19779	304	6	1.4	111	21	G25191	Arbidopsis thalia
232	6	1.4	68	20	Y36562	305	6	1.4	112	21	Y63911	Myc homology regio
233	6	1.4	68	21	G00159	306	6	1.4	112	21	G35616	Arbidopsis thalia
234	6	1.4	69	21	B08914	307	6	1.4	113	21	G00281	Human secreted pro
235	6	1.4	70	20	Y28573	308	6	1.4	113	21	G04646	Arbidopsis thalia
236	6	1.4	70	20	Y35938	309	6	1.4	115	21	R04930	Interferon-gamma r
237	6	1.4	70	21	G50362	310	6	1.4	115	21	B33254	Zea mays grandis
238	6	1.4	71	21	G37104	311	6	1.4	115	21	G41132	Zea mays protein f
239	6	1.4	71	21	G00587	312	6	1.4	116	21	G25340	Arbidopsis thalia
240	6	1.4	72	20	Y12824	313	6	1.4	116	21	G36061	Zea mays protein f
241	6	1.4	73	20	Y24123	314	6	1.4	116	21	G37183	Arbidopsis thalia
242	6	1.4	74	21	G24066	315	6	1.4	117	21	G27666	Arbidopsis thalia
243	6	1.4	74	21	G35084	316	6	1.4	117	21	B40822	Human ORF ORF586
244	6	1.4	74	21	G36062	317	6	1.4	119	21	G23078	Arbidopsis thalia
245	6	1.4	74	21	Y64696	318	6	1.4	119	21	G55681	Arbidopsis thalia
246	6	1.4	75	21	Y56448	319	6	1.4	119	21	G60779	Arbidopsis thalia
247	6	1.4	77	19	W71067	320	6	1.4	121	21	G19868	Arbidopsis thalia
248	6	1.4	77	20	W99552	321	6	1.4	121	21	G40531	Arbidopsis thalia
249	6	1.4	77	21	G27548	322	6	1.4	121	21	G58546	Arbidopsis thalia
250	6	1.4	77	21	G50361	323	6	1.4	124	21	B56083	Human secreted pro
251	6	1.4	78	20	W86558	324	6	1.4	124	21	G00383	Human secreted pro
252	6	1.4	78	21	G37109	325	6	1.4	125	20	Y04856	Mycobacterium spec
253	6	1.4	79	16	R82568	326	6	1.4	125	21	B19079	Amino acid sequenc
254	6	1.4	79	16	R82569	327	6	1.4	125	21	G25999	Zea mays protein f
255	6	1.4	81	20	Y24118	328	6	1.4	125	21	G30135	Arbidopsis thalia
256	6	1.4	81	21	B08957	329	6	1.4	125	21	Y09921	Cenarchaeum symbio
257	6	1.4	83	21	B42844	330	6	1.4	125	21	Y09937	Human secreted pro
258	6	1.4	83	21	G57760	331	6	1.4	125	22	B64713	Human secreted pro
259	6	1.4	84	20	Y04950	332	6	1.4	126	18	W55615	H. pylori ORF np5p
260	6	1.4	84	21	G25192	333	6	1.4	126	21	G25998	Zea mays protein f
261	6	1.4	85	21	G12752	334	6	1.4	126	21	Y75628	Nesisseria gonorrhoe
262	6	1.4	90	21	G08931	335	6	1.4	127	20	Y13140	Human secreted pro
263	6	1.4	90	21	G23079	336	6	1.4	128	20	Y34817	Chlamydia pneumonia
264	6	1.4	92	19	Y20611	337	6	1.4	128	20	Y12277	Human 5' EST secre
265	6	1.4	92	19	W75161	338	6	1.4	128	21	G35489	Arbidopsis thalia
266	6	1.4	92	20	Y59689	339	6	1.4	129	21	G05427	Arbidopsis thalia
267	6	1.4	92	20	Y48331	340	6	1.4	129	21	G08102	Arbidopsis thalia
268	6	1.4	92	20	Y24749	341	6	1.4	129	21	G27570	Arbidopsis thalia
269	6	1.4	92	20	W82960	342	6	1.4	130	18	W11766	Early onset Alzheimer
270	6	1.4	92	21	G55682	343	6	1.4	130	20	Y04853	Mycobacterium spec
271	6	1.4	92	21	G60762	344	6	1.4	130	21	G27088	Zea mays protein f
272	6	1.4	92	21	G60780	345	6	1.4	131	18	W28313	Amino acid sequenc
273	6	1.4	93	19	W75106	346	6	1.4	131	20	Y19704	SEQ ID NO 422 from
274	6	1.4	95	21	G02275	347	6	1.4	131	21	B41642	Human ORF ORF1406
275	6	1.4	96	21	G27146	348	6	1.4	132	21	G16210	Arbidopsis thalia
276	6	1.4	98	20	Y14417	349	6	1.4	132	21	G23077	Arbidopsis thalia
277	6	1.4	98	21	B40959	350	6	1.4	134	21	G24064	Arbidopsis thalia
278	6	1.4	99	21	G40951	351	6	1.4	135	21	G35181	Zea mays protein f
279	6	1.4	100	21	B54073	352	6	1.4	135	21	G43791	Arbidopsis thalia
280	6	1.4	100	21	B42296	353	6	1.4	136	21	G45795	Arbidopsis thalia
281	6	1.4	101	19	W68478	354	6	1.4	137	21	G55488	Arbidopsis thalia
282	6	1.4	102	20	Y04951	355	6	1.4	138	21	G50360	Arbidopsis thalia
283	6	1.4	102	21	B24654	356	6	1.4	138	21	G55487	Arbidopsis thalia
284	6	1.4	102	21	B24795	357	6	1.4	139	21	G09488	Arbidopsis thalia
285	6	1.4	102	21	G03918	358	6	1.4	139	21	G12067	Arbidopsis thalia
286	6	1.4	103	21	B53957	359	6	1.4	139	21	G39863	Arbidopsis thalia
287	6	1.4	103	21	G03800	360	6	1.4	140	21	G41098	Zea mays protein f
288	6	1.4	104	19	Y85927	361	6	1.4	140	21	B56239	Human secreted pro
289	6	1.4	104	21	B40356	362	6	1.4	143	21	W28115	Staphylococcus aur
290	6	1.4	105	21	G03964	363	6	1.4	143	21	B36180	Mouse partial seve
291	6	1.4	106	19	W75333	364	6	1.4	143	21	G41131	Zea mays protein f
292	6	1.4	106	21	B43040	365	6	1.4	143	21	Y64663	Human 5' EST relat
293	6	1.4	107	21	G05428	366	6	1.4	144	21	G09487	Arbidopsis thalia
294	6	1.4	107	21	G40881	367	6	1.4	145	19	W52811	Human DBI/ACBP -II
295	6	1.4	108	20	W86258	368	6	1.4	145	21	B32749	Human secreted pro
296	6	1.4	108	21	B40399	369	6	1.4	145	21	G26860	Staphylococcus aur
297	6	1.4	108	21	G60761	370	6	1.4	146	14	R38158	Mouse partial seve
298	6	1.4	109	18	W20784	371	6	1.4	146	21	G27665	ORF438 product. S
299	6	1.4	109	21	G35617	372	6	1.4	146	21	G35180	Arbidopsis thalia
300	6	1.4	109	21	G03365	373	6	1.4	146	21	Y92717	Zea mays protein f
301	6	1.4	110	21	B40871	374	6	1.4	147	21	B33253	Eucalyptus grandis
302	6	1.4	110	21	B24653	375	6	1.4	147	21	G05426	Arbidopsis thalia
303	6	1.4	110	21	B24794	376	6	1.4	147	21	G27569	Arbidopsis thalia

377	6	1.4	147	21	G32496	Arabidopsis thalia	450	6	1.4	189	21	B32022	Human secreted pro
378	6	1.4	148	21	B40695	Human OREF459	451	6	1.4	190	21	G52577	Arabidopsis thalia
379	6	1.4	148	21	B42045	Human OREF1809	452	6	1.4	191	21	G37073	Arabidopsis thalia
380	6	1.4	148	21	G33469	Arabidopsis thalia	453	6	1.4	192	21	G46200	Arabidopsis thalia
381	6	1.4	148	21	G39274	Arabidopsis thalia	454	6	1.4	193	21	G37400	Arabidopsis thalia
382	6	1.4	149	6	P50064	Soybean heat shock	455	6	1.4	193	21	G37422	Arabidopsis thalia
383	6	1.4	150	21	G32495	Arabidopsis thalia	456	6	1.4	194	20	Y49916	Human blood myocar
384	6	1.4	151	21	G32468	Arabidopsis thalia	457	6	1.4	194	21	Y86471	Human gene 51-enco
385	6	1.4	151	21	G32497	Arabidopsis thalia	458	6	1.4	195	10	P91391	Human ventricular
386	6	1.4	151	21	G39273	Zea mays protein f	459	6	1.4	195	10	P90745	Recombinant human
387	6	1.4	151	21	Y32294	Arabidopsis thalia	460	6	1.4	196	19	Y86067	S. pneumoniae deri
388	6	1.4	156	21	G33166	Corn anti-silencin	461	6	1.4	197	21	G19889	Arabidopsis thalia
389	6	1.4	157	21	B11677	Arabidopsis thalia	462	6	1.4	197	21	G48658	Arabidopsis thalia
390	6	1.4	158	21	G26858	A. vitis hypersens	463	6	1.4	198	10	P90420	Header sequence of
391	6	1.4	160	18	W55455	Zea mays protein f	464	6	1.4	198	10	P90420	Small replicase of
392	6	1.4	160	19	W76620	H. pylori ORF 02gp	465	6	1.4	198	21	Y56402	Escherichia coli Y
393	6	1.4	160	19	W72035	MCV (160L) protein	466	6	1.4	199	19	Y63016	Mouse decilin-1 iso
394	6	1.4	160	19	G33657	HSV-2 strain SH5 C	467	6	1.4	199	21	Y92367	Rhodopsin-like G p
395	6	1.4	162	18	W55274	Arabidopsis thalia	468	6	1.4	199	21	Y32397	Human immunomodu
396	6	1.4	162	19	W69220	H. pylori ORF 09g	469	6	1.4	199	22	B50969	Human PRO3438 prot
397	6	1.4	162	20	Y35340	Human oncogene ind	470	6	1.4	202	21	Y76136	Human secreted pro
398	6	1.4	162	20	Y13933	Amino acid sequenc	471	6	1.4	203	17	W04546	Mature human C16-
399	6	1.4	162	21	Y84000	Human OHP106 prote	472	6	1.4	203	21	G08020	Arabidopsis thalia
400	6	1.4	162	21	Y77476	Human B-cell surfa	473	6	1.4	203	21	G46540	Arabidopsis thalia
401	6	1.4	163	18	W5291	Human MD-1 protein	474	6	1.4	205	20	Y41495	Fragment of human
402	6	1.4	163	20	Y41233	H. pylori ORF 14ce	475	6	1.4	205	21	B39146	Human secreted pro
403	6	1.4	163	21	G46201	Arabidopsis thalia	476	6	1.4	206	21	G11335	Arabidopsis thalia
404	6	1.4	164	21	B25282	Arabidopsis thalia	477	6	1.4	206	21	G19888	Arabidopsis thalia
405	6	1.4	164	21	G26060	Eucalyptus grandis	478	6	1.4	206	21	G48657	Arabidopsis thalia
406	6	1.4	164	21	G40880	Zea mays protein f	479	6	1.4	207	21	B58530	N. meningitidis am
407	6	1.4	166	19	W5785	Zea mays protein f	480	6	1.4	207	21	B25660	N. meningitidis am
408	6	1.4	166	21	G26859	Human lymphocyte s	481	6	1.4	207	21	Y75629	Neisseria meningit
409	6	1.4	168	19	W40413	Bovine NOS flavodo	482	6	1.4	207	21	Y75630	Neisseria meningit
410	6	1.4	168	21	G19867	Arabidopsis thalia	483	6	1.4	208	15	B51896	Chitin binding pro
411	6	1.4	168	21	G40530	Arabidopsis thalia	484	6	1.4	208	22	B50938	ADAM protein #4.
412	6	1.4	169	15	R62759	TCB sequence. Sa	485	6	1.4	209	21	G46199	Arabidopsis thalia
413	6	1.4	169	18	W23580	Salmonella enterit	486	6	1.4	211	15	B51897	-chitin binding pro
414	6	1.4	170	21	Y41299	Neisseria chimeric	487	6	1.4	211	21	B58314	Lung cancer associ
415	6	1.4	171	18	W23010	Canine herpesvirus	488	6	1.4	212	15	B61123	Soluble human Fc g
416	6	1.4	171	19	W72666	Secreted protein e	489	6	1.4	212	17	W06825	Turkey herpes viru
417	6	1.4	171	20	W88755	Arabidopsis thalia	490	6	1.4	212	21	G37398	Arabidopsis thalia
418	6	1.4	172	21	G06271	Arabidopsis thalia	491	6	1.4	212	21	G37420	Arabidopsis thalia
419	6	1.4	172	21	G54594	Zea mays protein f	492	6	1.4	212	21	Y70472	Human p53 target m
420	6	1.4	172	21	G58325	Arabidopsis thalia	493	6	1.4	213	21	B42818	Human OREF2582
421	6	1.4	172	21	G61127	Arabidopsis thalia	494	6	1.4	214	22	B50041	Rat alpha1 integri
422	6	1.4	173	21	G06270	Arabidopsis thalia	495	6	1.4	214	22	B50042	Human alpha1 integ
423	6	1.4	173	21	G58324	Arabidopsis thalia	496	6	1.4	216	16	R75904	Human olfactory re
424	6	1.4	173	21	G61126	Arabidopsis thalia	497	6	1.4	216	19	W41154	RBE1 transcription
425	6	1.4	174	21	B08458	Arabidopsis thalia	498	6	1.4	216	20	Y27778	Human secreted pro
426	6	1.4	175	21	G23165	Amino acid sequenc	499	6	1.4	216	21	G30318	Arabidopsis thalia
427	6	1.4	176	21	G11337	Arabidopsis thalia	500	6	1.4	216	21	G51491	Arabidopsis thalia
428	6	1.4	180	21	G30134	Arabidopsis thalia	501	6	1.4	217	20	W97729	Corn diaminopimeia
429	6	1.4	180	21	Y92351	Human vasostatin (	502	6	1.4	217	21	G30317	Arabidopsis thalia
430	6	1.4	183	21	G08021	Arabidopsis thalia	503	6	1.4	217	21	G51490	Arabidopsis thalia
431	6	1.4	183	21	G23656	Arabidopsis thalia	504	6	1.4	218	20	W82691	P. sulcata type I
432	6	1.4	183	21	G46541	Arabidopsis thalia	505	6	1.4	218	21	G15988	Arabidopsis thalia
433	6	1.4	183	21	Y97829	Pseudomonas sp. WF	506	6	1.4	219	19	W72890	Mycobacterium tube
434	6	1.4	184	18	W32085	Non-glycosylated t	507	6	1.4	219	20	Y21907	Amino acid sequenc
435	6	1.4	184	21	B54285	Human pancreatic c	508	6	1.4	219	20	Y04659	Mycobacterium spec
436	6	1.4	185	15	R47115	Toxoplasma GP28.5	509	6	1.4	219	20	W82703	U. florida type I
437	6	1.4	185	20	W82004	Human adult testis	510	6	1.4	219	21	B43594	Human cancer assoc
438	6	1.4	185	21	G15678	Arabidopsis thalia	511	6	1.4	219	21	B08662	A monkey neutrokin
439	6	1.4	185	21	G18195	Arabidopsis thalia	512	6	1.4	219	21	B08663	Arabidopsis thalia
440	6	1.4	185	21	G25339	Arabidopsis thalia	513	6	1.4	219	21	G55035	Header sequence of
441	6	1.4	185	21	G27568	Arabidopsis thalia	514	6	1.4	219	21	B52435	Small replicase of
442	6	1.4	185	21	G37182	Arabidopsis thalia	515	6	1.4	219	22	B52436	Escherichia coli Y
443	6	1.4	185	21	G39030	Arabidopsis thalia	516	6	1.4	220	21	B32746	Mouse decilin-1 iso
444	6	1.4	185	21	G55052	Arabidopsis thalia	517	6	1.4	222	19	W40074	Rhodopsin-like G p
445	6	1.4	185	21	G58323	Arabidopsis thalia	518	6	1.4	222	21	G12066	Human immunomodu
446	6	1.4	185	21	B52072	Arabidopsis thalia	519	6	1.4	222	21	G39862	Human secreted pro
447	6	1.4	186	21	G11336	Gene 8 human secre	520	6	1.4	223	21	G19887	Arabidopsis thalia
448	6	1.4	187	21	G11336	Arabidopsis thalia	521	6	1.4	223	21	G29539	Arabidopsis thalia
449	6	1.4	187	21	G37074	Arabidopsis thalia	522	6	1.4	224	18	W09640	Murine cytokine, S

523	6	1.4	224	19	W73017	Human cysteine-ric	596	6	1.4	257	20	W88706	Secreted protein e
524	6	1.4	224	20	Y29198	Amino acid sequenc	597	6	1.4	257	21	G43780	Arabidopsis thalia
525	6	1.4	224	21	B08875	Amino acid sequenc	598	6	1.4	257	21	G87870	M. tuberculosis an
526	6	1.4	224	21	G19866	Arabidopsis thalia	599	6	1.4	258	21	Y75515	Neisseria gonorrhoe
527	6	1.4	224	21	G40529	Arabidopsis thalia	600	6	1.4	258	21	Y75516	Neisseria meningit
528	6	1.4	224	21	Y92075	Human DKR-4, Homo	601	6	1.4	258	21	Y75517	Neisseria meningit
529	6	1.4	224	21	Y86197	Nuclear transport	602	6	1.4	259	21	G07206	Arabidopsis thalia
530	6	1.4	225	21	G08101	Arabidopsis thalia	603	6	1.4	262	19	W72114	HSV-2 strain SB5 C
531	6	1.4	227	18	W09639	Human cytokine, ST	604	6	1.4	265	20	Y17100	B. lentus subtilis
532	6	1.4	228	18	W98418	H. pylori GHP, 319	605	6	1.4	265	20	Y16768	B. lentus subtilis
533	6	1.4	228	19	Y37155	Amino acid sequenc	606	6	1.4	265	20	Y16770	Bacillus lentus su
534	6	1.4	229	21	G21063	Arabidopsis thalia	607	6	1.4	266	20	Y34730	Chlamydia pneumoni
535	6	1.4	231	21	G28290	Arabidopsis thalia	608	6	1.4	267	19	W81726	M. tuberculosis im
536	6	1.4	233	10	P91540	Fc-gamma-R1II enco	609	6	1.4	267	19	W64359	Mycobacterium tube
537	6	1.4	233	18	W29239	Human Fc-gamma rec	610	6	1.4	267	20	Y39156	M. tuberculosis an
538	6	1.4	233	21	B53474	Human colon cancer	611	6	1.4	267	20	Y39013	M. tuberculosis re
539	6	1.4	233	21	G44496	Arabidopsis thalia	612	6	1.4	268	19	W62223	Subtilase B5TAB f
540	6	1.4	233	21	Y96229	Human Fc receptor,	613	6	1.4	268	19	W62227	Subtilase B5NAVI f
541	6	1.4	234	21	G28835	Arabidopsis thalia	614	6	1.4	268	20	Y24909	Bacillus subtilis
542	6	1.4	234	22	B65699	Novel protein kina	615	6	1.4	268	20	Y21647	Subtilase B5SYAB.
543	6	1.4	238	21	B43543	Human cancer assoc	616	6	1.4	269	10	P90374	Subtilisin 309 fro
544	6	1.4	239	21	G15677	Arabidopsis thalia	617	6	1.4	269	12	R11190	Pre-pro alkaline p
545	6	1.4	240	19	Y86025	S. pneumoniae deri	618	6	1.4	269	12	R10444	S004 mutant of the
546	6	1.4	240	21	B26845	Sakuranetin syntha	619	6	1.4	269	12	R10445	S014 mutant of the
547	6	1.4	240	21	G16761	Arabidopsis thalia	620	6	1.4	269	12	R10446	S020 mutant of the
548	6	1.4	241	21	Y75684	Neisseria gonorrhoe	621	6	1.4	269	12	R10447	S204 mutant of the
549	6	1.4	241	22	B50360	Maize ZmGnsM gluc	622	6	1.4	269	12	R10448	S224 mutant of the
550	6	1.4	242	21	G28289	Arabidopsis thalia	623	6	1.4	269	12	R10449	S234 mutant of the
551	6	1.4	242	21	Y75685	Neisseria meningit	624	6	1.4	269	12	R11386	N18K mature highly
552	6	1.4	242	21	Y75686	Neisseria meningit	625	6	1.4	269	12	R11387	K27R mature highly
553	6	1.4	243	21	G19694	Arabidopsis thalia	626	6	1.4	269	12	R11388	N42R mature highly
554	6	1.4	243	21	G42021	Arabidopsis thalia	627	6	1.4	269	12	R11389	Q57R mature highly
555	6	1.4	243	21	G50220	Arabidopsis thalia	628	6	1.4	269	12	R11390	A96R mature highly
556	6	1.4	244	19	W63009	Mouse dectin-1, M	629	6	1.4	269	12	R11391	O107R mature highl
557	6	1.4	244	21	G06211	Arabidopsis thalia	630	6	1.4	269	12	R11392	N114R mature highl
558	6	1.4	245	21	G29538	Arabidopsis thalia	631	6	1.4	269	12	R11393	N155R mature highl
559	6	1.4	246	21	G16760	Arabidopsis thalia	632	6	1.4	269	12	R11394	Q155R mature highl
560	6	1.4	247	19	W72384	Pathogen response	633	6	1.4	269	12	R11395	N168R mature highl
561	6	1.4	247	21	B32744	Eucalyptus grandis	634	6	1.4	269	12	R11396	A166R mature highl
562	6	1.4	247	21	Y93998	Human BR43x2, an i	635	6	1.4	269	12	R11397	V238R mature highl
563	6	1.4	247	21	G39861	Arabidopsis thalia	636	6	1.4	269	12	R11398	N255R mature highl
564	6	1.4	248	21	G12065	Arabidopsis thalia	637	6	1.4	269	12	R11399	S259K mature highl
565	6	1.4	249	20	Y09369	Human tumour necro	638	6	1.4	269	12	R12100	A266R mature highl
566	6	1.4	249	21	B07526	Amino acid sequenc	639	6	1.4	269	12	R12118	Cabonyl hydrolase
567	6	1.4	249	21	Y95338	Human PRO207 anti	640	6	1.4	269	13	R28336	Subtilisin 309 (w1
568	6	1.4	249	22	B19896	Polyketide synthas	641	6	1.4	269	13	R23321	Subtilisin 309 mut
569	6	1.4	250	21	G20061	Arabidopsis thalia	642	6	1.4	269	13	R28378	Subtilisin 309. S
570	6	1.4	250	21	G30316	Arabidopsis thalia	643	6	1.4	269	13	R28379	Mutant subtilisin
571	6	1.4	250	21	G43790	Arabidopsis thalia	644	6	1.4	269	13	R28594	Mutant subtilisin
572	6	1.4	250	21	G51489	Arabidopsis thalia	645	6	1.4	269	13	R29595	Mutant subtilisin
573	6	1.4	251	20	Y37487	Amino acid sequenc	646	6	1.4	269	13	R28380	Mutant subtilisin
574	6	1.4	251	21	G44495	Arabidopsis thalia	647	6	1.4	269	13	R28381	Mutant subtilisin
575	6	1.4	252	18	W32084	Non-glycosylated T	648	6	1.4	269	13	R25539	Mutant subtilisin
576	6	1.4	252	18	W32083	Amino acid sequenc	649	6	1.4	269	13	R29596	Mutant subtilisin
577	6	1.4	252	18	W18315	Toxoplasma gondii	650	6	1.4	269	13	R25540	Mutant subtilisin
578	6	1.4	252	18	W36012	Toxoplasma gondii	651	6	1.4	269	13	R29597	Mutant subtilisin
579	6	1.4	253	20	W86370	Hampshire alpha me	652	6	1.4	269	13	R25541	Mutant subtilisin
580	6	1.4	253	20	W86371	Hampshire alpha me	653	6	1.4	269	13	R28382	Mutant subtilisin
581	6	1.4	253	20	W86366	Wild boar alpha me	654	6	1.4	269	13	R28383	Mutant subtilisin
582	6	1.4	253	20	W86367	Meishan alpha mela	655	6	1.4	269	13	R25538	Subtilisin proteas
583	6	1.4	253	20	W86369	Large White alpha-	656	6	1.4	269	13	R25542	Subtilisin proteas
584	6	1.4	253	21	G29537	Arabidopsis thalia	657	6	1.4	269	13	R29598	Mutant subtilisin
585	6	1.4	254	10	P91541	Sequence of Fc-gam	658	6	1.4	269	13	R25544	Mutant subtilisin
586	6	1.4	254	17	W04541	Human CD16-II vari	659	6	1.4	269	13	R25545	Subtilisin proteas
587	6	1.4	254	17	W04542	Human CD16-II vari	660	6	1.4	269	13	R29599	Mutant subtilisin
588	6	1.4	254	17	W04543	Human CD16-II vari	661	6	1.4	269	13	R25546	Subtilisin proteas
589	6	1.4	254	17	W04544	Human CD16-II vari	662	6	1.4	269	13	R25547	Subtilisin proteas
590	6	1.4	254	18	W29240	Human variant Fc-g	663	6	1.4	269	13	R29600	Mutant subtilisin
591	6	1.4	254	21	B58258	Lung cancer associ	664	6	1.4	269	13	R25548	Subtilisin proteas
592	6	1.4	255	18	W20529	H. pylori secreted	665	6	1.4	269	13	R29601	Mutant subtilisin
593	6	1.4	255	21	B08471	Amino acid sequenc	666	6	1.4	269	13	R25549	Subtilisin proteas
594	6	1.4	256	21	B58956	Breast and ovarian	667	6	1.4	269	13	R25550	Subtilisin proteas
595	6	1.4	257	19	W37977	Kaposi's sarcoma a	668	6	1.4	269	13	R25551	Subtilisin proteas

669	6	1.4	269	13	R25553	742	6	1.4	269	13	R30139	BLAP (T268V). Bac
670	6	1.4	269	13	R25552	743	6	1.4	269	13	R30140	BLAP (K229W). Bac
671	6	1.4	269	13	R29602	744	6	1.4	269	13	R30141	BLAP (T141W). Bac
672	6	1.4	269	13	R25555	745	6	1.4	269	13	R30142	BLAP (wildtype).
673	6	1.4	269	13	R25554	746	6	1.4	269	14	R30147	Mutant PB92 serine
674	6	1.4	269	13	R29603	747	6	1.4	269	14	R43048	Mutant PB92 serine
675	6	1.4	269	13	R29604	748	6	1.4	269	14	R43049	Mutant PB92 serine
676	6	1.4	269	13	R25556	749	6	1.4	269	14	R43050	Mutant PB92 serine
677	6	1.4	269	13	R25557	750	6	1.4	269	14	R43051	Mutant PB92 serine
678	6	1.4	269	13	R28383	751	6	1.4	269	14	R43052	Mutant PB92 serine
679	6	1.4	269	13	R25538	752	6	1.4	269	14	R43053	Mutant PB92 serine
680	6	1.4	269	13	R25559	753	6	1.4	269	14	R43054	Mutant PB92 serine
681	6	1.4	269	13	R29605	754	6	1.4	269	14	R43055	Mutant PB92 serine
682	6	1.4	269	13	R25560	755	6	1.4	269	14	R43056	Mutant PB92 serine
683	6	1.4	269	13	R25561	756	6	1.4	269	14	R43057	Mutant PB92 serine
684	6	1.4	269	13	R25562	757	6	1.4	269	14	R43058	Mutant PB92 serine
685	6	1.4	269	13	R28384	758	6	1.4	269	14	R43059	Mutant PB92 serine
686	6	1.4	269	13	R28385	759	6	1.4	269	15	R46301	WT PB92 serine pro
687	6	1.4	269	13	R28386	760	6	1.4	269	15	R46302	PB92 serine protea
688	6	1.4	269	13	R28387	761	6	1.4	269	15	R46303	Subtilisin 309 Ser
689	6	1.4	269	13	R28388	762	6	1.4	269	15	R46304	Subtilisin 309 Ser
690	6	1.4	269	13	R28389	763	6	1.4	269	15	R46305	PB92 serine protea
691	6	1.4	269	13	R28390	764	6	1.4	269	15	R46306	Subtilisin 309 Ser
692	6	1.4	269	13	R28303	765	6	1.4	269	15	R46307	PB92 serine protea
693	6	1.4	269	13	R31430	766	6	1.4	269	15	R46308	Subtilisin 309 Ser
694	6	1.4	269	13	R30114	767	6	1.4	269	15	R46309	PB92 serine protea
695	6	1.4	269	13	R30091	768	6	1.4	269	15	R46310	Subtilisin 309 Ser
696	6	1.4	269	13	R30092	769	6	1.4	269	15	R46311	PB92 serine protea
697	6	1.4	269	13	R30093	770	6	1.4	269	15	R46312	Subtilisin 309 Ser
698	6	1.4	269	13	R30094	771	6	1.4	269	15	R46313	PB92 serine protea
699	6	1.4	269	13	R30095	772	6	1.4	269	15	R46314	Subtilisin 309 Ser
700	6	1.4	269	13	R30096	773	6	1.4	269	15	R46315	PB92 serine protea
701	6	1.4	269	13	R30097	774	6	1.4	269	15	R46316	Subtilisin 309 Ser
702	6	1.4	269	13	R30098	775	6	1.4	269	15	R46317	PB92 serine protea
703	6	1.4	269	13	R30099	776	6	1.4	269	15	R46318	Subtilisin 309 Ser
704	6	1.4	269	13	R30100	777	6	1.4	269	15	R46319	PB92 serine protea
705	6	1.4	269	13	R30101	778	6	1.4	269	15	R46320	Subtilisin 309 Ser
706	6	1.4	269	13	R30102	779	6	1.4	269	15	R46321	PB92 serine protea
707	6	1.4	269	13	R30103	780	6	1.4	269	15	R46322	Subtilisin 309 Ser
708	6	1.4	269	13	R30104	781	6	1.4	269	15	R46323	PB92 serine protea
709	6	1.4	269	13	R30105	782	6	1.4	269	15	R46324	Subtilisin 309 Ser
710	6	1.4	269	13	R30106	783	6	1.4	269	15	R46325	PB92 serine protea
711	6	1.4	269	13	R30107	784	6	1.4	269	15	R46326	Subtilisin 309 Ser
712	6	1.4	269	13	R30108	785	6	1.4	269	15	R46327	PB92 serine protea
713	6	1.4	269	13	R30109	786	6	1.4	269	15	R46328	Subtilisin 309 Ser
714	6	1.4	269	13	R30110	787	6	1.4	269	15	R46329	PB92 serine protea
715	6	1.4	269	13	R30111	788	6	1.4	269	15	R46330	Subtilisin 309 Ser
716	6	1.4	269	13	R30112	789	6	1.4	269	15	R46331	PB92 serine protea
717	6	1.4	269	13	R30113	790	6	1.4	269	15	R46332	Subtilisin 309 Ser
718	6	1.4	269	13	R30115	791	6	1.4	269	15	R46333	PB92 serine protea
719	6	1.4	269	13	R30116	792	6	1.4	269	15	R46334	Subtilisin 309 Ser
720	6	1.4	269	13	R30117	793	6	1.4	269	15	R46335	PB92 serine protea
721	6	1.4	269	13	R30118	794	6	1.4	269	15	R46336	Subtilisin 309 Ser
722	6	1.4	269	13	R30119	795	6	1.4	269	15	R46337	PB92 serine protea
723	6	1.4	269	13	R30120	796	6	1.4	269	15	R46338	Subtilisin 309 Ser
724	6	1.4	269	13	R30121	797	6	1.4	269	15	R46339	PB92 serine protea
725	6	1.4	269	13	R30122	798	6	1.4	269	15	R46340	Subtilisin 309 Ser
726	6	1.4	269	13	R30123	799	6	1.4	269	15	R46341	PB92 serine protea
727	6	1.4	269	13	R30124	800	6	1.4	269	15	R46342	Subtilisin 309 Ser
728	6	1.4	269	13	R30125	801	6	1.4	269	15	R46343	PB92 serine protea
729	6	1.4	269	13	R30126	802	6	1.4	269	15	R46344	Subtilisin 309 Ser
730	6	1.4	269	13	R30127	803	6	1.4	269	15	R46345	PB92 serine protea
731	6	1.4	269	13	R30128	804	6	1.4	269	15	R46346	Subtilisin 309 Ser
732	6	1.4	269	13	R30129	805	6	1.4	269	15	R46347	PB92 serine protea
733	6	1.4	269	13	R30130	806	6	1.4	269	15	R46348	Subtilisin 309 Ser
734	6	1.4	269	13	R30131	807	6	1.4	269	15	R46349	PB92 serine protea
735	6	1.4	269	13	R30132	808	6	1.4	269	15	R46350	Subtilisin 309 Ser
736	6	1.4	269	13	R30133	809	6	1.4	269	15	R46351	PB92 serine protea
737	6	1.4	269	13	R30134	810	6	1.4	269	15	R46352	Subtilisin 309 Ser
738	6	1.4	269	13	R30135	811	6	1.4	269	15	R46353	PB92 serine protea
739	6	1.4	269	13	R30136	812	6	1.4	269	15	R46354	Subtilisin 309 Ser
740	6	1.4	269	13	R30137	813	6	1.4	269	15	R46355	PB92 serine protea
741	6	1.4	269	13	R30138	814	6	1.4	269	15	R46356	Subtilisin 309 Ser

815	6	1.4	269	15	R46357	888	6	1.4	269	15	R46430	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
816	6	1.4	269	15	R46358	889	6	1.4	269	15	R46431	PB92 serine protea
817	6	1.4	269	15	R46359	890	6	1.4	269	15	R46432	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
818	6	1.4	269	15	R46360	891	6	1.4	269	15	R46433	PB92 serine protea
819	6	1.4	269	15	R46361	892	6	1.4	269	15	R46434	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
820	6	1.4	269	15	R46362	893	6	1.4	269	15	R46435	PB92 serine protea
821	6	1.4	269	15	R46363	894	6	1.4	269	15	R46436	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
822	6	1.4	269	15	R46364	895	6	1.4	269	15	R46437	PB92 serine protea
823	6	1.4	269	15	R46365	896	6	1.4	269	15	R46438	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
824	6	1.4	269	15	R46366	897	6	1.4	269	15	R46439	PB92 serine protea
825	6	1.4	269	15	R46367	898	6	1.4	269	15	R46440	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
826	6	1.4	269	15	R46368	899	6	1.4	269	15	R46441	PB92 serine protea
827	6	1.4	269	15	R46369	900	6	1.4	269	15	R46442	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
828	6	1.4	269	15	R46370	901	6	1.4	269	15	R46443	PB92 serine protea
829	6	1.4	269	15	R46371	902	6	1.4	269	15	R46444	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
830	6	1.4	269	15	R46372	903	6	1.4	269	15	R46445	PB92 serine protea
831	6	1.4	269	15	R46373	904	6	1.4	269	15	R46446	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
832	6	1.4	269	15	R46374	905	6	1.4	269	15	R46447	PB92 serine protea
833	6	1.4	269	15	R46375	906	6	1.4	269	15	R46448	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
834	6	1.4	269	15	R46376	907	6	1.4	269	15	R46449	PB92 serine protea
835	6	1.4	269	15	R46377	908	6	1.4	269	15	R46450	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
836	6	1.4	269	15	R46378	909	6	1.4	269	15	R46451	PB92 serine protea
837	6	1.4	269	15	R46379	910	6	1.4	269	15	R46452	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
838	6	1.4	269	15	R46380	911	6	1.4	269	15	R46453	PB92 serine protea
839	6	1.4	269	15	R46381	912	6	1.4	269	15	R46454	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
840	6	1.4	269	15	R46382	913	6	1.4	269	15	R46455	PB92 serine protea
841	6	1.4	269	15	R46383	914	6	1.4	269	15	R46456	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
842	6	1.4	269	15	R46384	915	6	1.4	269	15	R46457	PB92 serine protea
843	6	1.4	269	15	R46385	916	6	1.4	269	15	R46458	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
844	6	1.4	269	15	R46386	917	6	1.4	269	15	R46459	PB92 serine protea
845	6	1.4	269	15	R46387	918	6	1.4	269	15	R46460	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
846	6	1.4	269	15	R46388	919	6	1.4	269	15	R46461	PB92 serine protea
847	6	1.4	269	15	R46389	920	6	1.4	269	15	R46462	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
848	6	1.4	269	15	R46390	921	6	1.4	269	15	R46463	PB92 serine protea
849	6	1.4	269	15	R46391	922	6	1.4	269	15	R46464	Subtlilisin 309 Ser
850	6	1.4	269	15	R46392	923	6	1.4	269	15	R46465	PB92 serine protea
851	6	1.4	269	15	R46393	924	6	1.4	269	15	R46466	

961	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
962	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
963	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
964	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
965	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
966	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
967	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 var
968	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 var
969	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 var
970	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
971	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
972	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
973	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
974	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
975	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
976	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
977	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
978	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
979	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
980	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
981	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
982	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
983	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
984	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
985	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
986	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
987	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
988	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
989	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
990	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
991	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
992	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
993	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
994	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
995	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
996	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
997	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
998	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
999	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100
1000	6	1.4	269	16	Subtilisin 309 100

## ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1  
W79260 standard; Protein: 440 AA.  
W79260: 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
Tumour necrosis factor receptor related protein Tango-63d.  
Tango-63d; tumour necrosis factor receptor related protein; human;  
apoptosis; cancer; autoimmune disease; neurodegenerative disease.  
Homo sapiens.  
W09846643-A1.  
22-OCT-1998.  
16-APR-1998; 98WO-US07694.  
16-APR-1997; 97US-0843652.  
(MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.  
Holtzman D;  
WPI; 1998-594562/50.

DR N-PSDB; V62672.  
XX Isolated tumour necrosis factor related proteins - used to develop  
PT products for the diagnosis and treatment of apoptosis-related  
PT disorders, e.g. cancers, autoimmune disorders or neurodegenerative  
PT disorders  
XX Claim 4; Fig 1; 88pp; English.  
XX This is the amino acid sequence of Tango-63d, a new member of the  
CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily. It was deduced  
CC from a human prostate cDNA clone sequence (see V62672).  
CC Different forms of Tango-63, i.e. Tango-63d and Tango-63e (see  
CC W79261), have been identified. These are identical with the  
CC exception of the deletion of amino acids 183-211 of Tango-63d in  
CC Tango-63e. The invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules  
CC encoding Tango-63d and -63e, vectors containing these nucleic acid  
CC molecules, cells harboring recombinant DNA encoding Tango-63d and/or  
CC -63e, fusion proteins that include Tango-63d and/or -63e, transgenic  
CC animals that express Tango-63d and/or -63e, and recombinant knockout  
CC animals that fail to express Tango-63d and/or -63e. Methods are  
CC provided for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated  
CC with either an abnormally high or an abnormally low rate of  
CC apoptotic cell death. Inhibitors can be used for treating e.g.  
CC cancers, autoimmune disorders (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus  
CC and immune-mediated glomerulonephritis), and viral infections (e.g.  
CC herpesviruses, poxviruses, and adenoviruses). Agonists can be used  
CC for treating e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. Alzheimer's  
CC disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Huntington's disease, retinitis pigmentosa, spinal muscular atrophy,  
CC various forms of cerebellar degeneration, anaemia, myelodysplastic  
CC syndrome, ischemic injury, myocardial infarction, cerebral ischemia  
CC or toxin-induced injury. In addition, T cell mediated diseases,  
CC including AIDS, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC and type 1 diabetes, septic shock, cerebral malaria, graft  
CC rejection, cytotoxicity, cachexia, and inflammation can be treated  
CC by altering the expression or activity of the polypeptides. The  
CC products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and screening  
CC assays.  
XX Sequence 440 AA:

Query Match 92.7%; Score 408; DB 19; Length 440;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0;  
Matches 408; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 33 RVPKTLVVAVALLVSAESALITQODIAPQORAPQOKRSSPEGLCPGHHISDGR 92  
DB 33 RVPKTLVVAVALLVSAESALITQODIAPQORAPQOKRSSPEGLCPGHHISDGR 92  
QY 93 DCISCKYGDYSTHWNNDILFCRCRCDSEVELSPCTTTRNTVQCGEGFREDSDPEM 152  
DB 93 DCISCKYGDYSTHWNNDILFCRCRCDSEVELSPCTTTRNTVQCGEGFREDSDPEM 152  
QY 153 CRKRTGCPRGWAKVGDCTPMSDIECVHKESTKHSGBAPAVETVTSPTSPASPCSL 212  
DB 153 CRKRTGCPRGWAKVGDCTPMSDIECVHKESTKHSGBAPAVETVTSPTSPASPCSL 212  
QY 213 GIITGVYAAVVLIVAVFYCKSLMKKYLPIYKIGICSGGGGDPREVDSSQPGAEENVL 272  
DB 213 GIITGVYAAVVLIVAVFYCKSLMKKYLPIYKIGICSGGGGDPREVDSSQPGAEENVL 272  
QY 273 NEIVSILQPTQVPEQEMVEQPAEPTGVNMLSPGSEHLLPAAERQORLLVPAPEG 332  
DB 273 NEIVSILQPTQVPEQEMVEQPAEPTGVNMLSPGSEHLLPAAERQORLLVPAPEG 332  
QY 333 DPTETLRQCFDFAFLVPDSWEPLMRKLGIMDNIRIKYAKAAGHRDLYTMLIKVYK 392  
DB 333 DPTETLRQCFDFAFLVPDSWEPLMRKLGIMDNIRIKYAKAAGHRDLYTMLIKVYK 392  
QY 393 TGRDASVHTLDALETGLERLAKOKIEDHLSSGKFWYLEGNADSAM 440  
DB 393 TGRDASVHTLDALETGLERLAKOKIEDHLSSGKFWYLEGNADSAM 440



Db 393 tgrdasvhtlldaletlgerlakqkiedhllssgkfmylegnadsams.440

# RESULT 2

ID Y05725 standard; Protein; 440 AA.

AC Y05725;

DT 19-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Tumor necrosis factor receptor TRAIL-R2.

XX TRAIL-2; tumour necrosis factor receptor; apoptosis; cancer; therapy.

XX Mammalia.

OS Location/Qualifiers

Key Peptide

FT 1..51 /note="signal peptide"

FT 52..440 /note="mature protein"

FT 81..137 /note="cysteine-rich repeat unit 1"

FT 139..178 /note="cysteine-rich repeat unit 1"

FT 211..231 /note="transmembrane domain"

FT 353..422 /note="death domain"

FT Domain

FT Domain

XX MO9912963-A2.

PD 18-MAR-1999.

PF 11-SEP-1998; 98MO-US19029.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084422.

PR 12-SEP-1997; 97US-0058631.

XX (BIOU ) BIOGEN INC.

PI Tschopp J;

DR WPI: 1999-276942/23.

DR N-PSDB; X25348.

XX Novel tumor necrosis factor receptor proteins TRAIL-R2 and TRAIL-R3

PS Disclosure; Page 27; 28pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents TRAIL-R2, a novel mammalian  
 CC cysteine-rich receptor of the tumour necrosis factor receptor family.  
 CC The invention is related to novel receptors for TRAIL, i.e. TRAIL-2  
 CC and TRAIL-3 (see Y05726). TRAIL-2 is structurally similar to the  
 CC death domain-containing receptor TRAIL-R1. Its cytoplasmic domain  
 CC binds to the adaptor molecules FADD and TRADD, and can also  
 CC associate with TRAIL-R1, suggesting that TRAIL may signal through a  
 CC TRAIL-R1/TRAIL-R2 heteroreceptor signalling complex. TRAIL-R2  
 CC shows a broad tissue distribution. A method for preventing or  
 CC reducing the advancement, severity or effects of an immunological  
 CC disease involves administering a TRAIL-R2 or TRAIL-R3 blocking  
 CC agent such as a soluble TRAIL-R (preferably comprising a human  
 CC immunoglobulin Fc domain) and an antibody. A method of treating  
 CC cancer involves administration of antibodies against TRAIL-R3 or  
 CC TRAIL-R2. A method of inducing cell death involves administration  
 CC of an agent capable of inhibiting the binding of TRAIL-R2 or -R3 to  
 CC its ligand.

XX Sequence 440 AA;

Query Match 84.8%; Score 373; DB 20; Length 440;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0;  
 Matches 373; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 APOKRSSPSSEGLCPRHHTISSEDRDCISCKYGDYSTHNNDLIFCLRCRCSGEVELS 127  
 DB 68 apqkrsspsseglcpghhsedgrdciscygdysthndllfclrtcdsgevels 127  
 QY 128 PCTTTRNTVCCGEEGTREEDSPEMCRKCRGAWKVKYDCTPMADIECVHESGTHK 187  
 DB 128 pctttrntvccgeegtreedspemcrkctgpcrgmkygdctpmadievchkesgthk 187  
 QY 188 SGEAPAVEETVTSPPGTPASCSLSGIIIGVTAAVYLIVAVFYCKSLMKKVLPLYLKI 247  
 DB 188 sgeapaveetvtsppgtpascsllsgiiigtvaavylivavfckslmkkvlplylki 247  
 QY 248 CSGGGGPPERYDRSSORPAGADNVLNLTIVSLQPTQVPEQEMEQEAEPTGVMLSPGE 307  
 DB 248 csggggpperydrssorpagadnvlnlvslqptqvpeqemeqeaeptgvmlspge 307  
 QY 308 SEHLEPAAEAERSORRLVLPANEGDPTETLRQCFDDFADLVPPDSWEPIMLKGLMDNE 367  
 DB 308 sehlepaeaeersqrrllvpanegdptetlrqcfddfadlvppdsweplmkrglmdne 367  
 QY 368 IKVAKAEAGHRTLYTMLIKWVKTKGRDASVHTLDALETLGERLAKKIEDHLLSSGK 427  
 DB 368 ikvakaaghrtylmlikwvktgrdasvhtldaletlgerlakkiethllssgk 427  
 QY 428 FMYLEGNADSAMS 440  
 DB 428 fmylegnadsams 440

# RESULT 3

ID B01340 standard; Protein; 440 AA.

AC B01340;

DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptor-2.

XX UL144; death receptor; apoptosis; programmed cell death; FAS;

XX TNF-R1; TRAMP; DR-6; TRAIL; modulation; treatment; cancer; virus;

XX human.

OS Homo sapiens.

PS WO200034335-A2.

PD 15-JUN-2000.

PF 03-DEC-1999; 99MO-US26035.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205018.

XX (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.

XX Leong C, Phillips JH;

DR WPI: 2000-423383/36.

XX Purified or recombinant polypeptide for modulating apoptosis comprises

PT a sequence which binds to an antibody specific for UL144 or its

PS fragments

XX Disclosure; Page 71-73; 76pp; English.

XX A pure or recombinant polypeptide which binds to a polyclonal antibody

CC specific for the mature UL144 is useful for screening molecules which

CC block induction of apoptosis or interfere with antiapoptotic activity.

CC The polypeptide is also useful for modulating apoptosis and useful in

CC treatment of conditions associated with abnormal physiology or  
 CC development, such as cancer or degenerative conditions and for  
 CC regulation of viral infection and replication. At least five  
 CC different death receptors are known, which include the CD95  
 CC (Fas/Apo-1), the TNF receptor-1, TNF receptor apoptosis-mediated  
 CC protein (TRAMP), death receptor-6 (DR-6), and TNF-related  
 CC apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptors 1, 2 and 4.

SO Sequence 440 AA:

Query Match 84.8%; Score 373; DB 21; Length 440;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0;  
 Matches 373; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 APOQRSSPSEGLCPGHHISEGRDCISCKYGQDYSTMNDLFLCLTRCDSGEVELS 127  
 DB 68 apqkrtsspsseglicppghisedgrdcisckygdysthndllfcltrcdsgevels 127

QY 128 PCTTNTNTVCCGEGTFRFEDSPEMCRKCRGCGPRGMVKGDCPTPMSDIECVHESGTRK 187  
 DB 128 pcttntntvccgegtfrfedspeemcrkcrctgcpgrgmkvgcdcpwdslecvhksqtkh 187

QY 188 SGEAPAVEETVTSPPGTPASPCSLSGIIGVTVAAVLIVAFVCKSLMKKVLPLYLKG1 247  
 DB 188 sgeapaveetvtsppgtpaspcslsgiiigvtvaavllivafvckslmkkvlylkg1 247

QY 248 CSGGGDPERVDRSSQRPGEADVNLNEIVSIIOPVPEDEMVOEPAEPTGVNMLSPGE 307  
 DB 248 cs9ggdpervdrrssqrpgeadvnlneivsiilpvtvpegemvqepaepgvtvnm1spge 307

QY 308 SEHILPEAENRSQRRRLVPAPEGDPTEETLRQCFDDFADLVFPDSEWEPIMRKIGLMDNE 367  
 DB 308 sehillepaeeersqrrrllypanegdpbellyrcifddadlvfpdsewepimrkiglmne 367

QY 368 IKAKAEAGHRPTLYTMLIKVYNKGRDASVHTLLDAETLGERLAKOKIEDHLLSSGK 427  
 DB 368 ikakaeaghrptlytmlikvynkgrdasvhtlldaetlgerlakokiedhllssgk 427

QY 428 FMYLEGNADSAMS 440  
 DB 428 fmylegnadsams 440

RESULT 4  
 Y00934 standard; Protein; 350 AA.

XX Y00934;  
 AC Y00934;  
 DT 02-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Human DR5 protein sequence.  
 DE Human, DR5, DR5s; TRAIL-R3; apoptosis related condition; cancer; therapy;  
 KW autoimmune disease; viral infection; degenerative disorder;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; ischaemic injury;  
 KW cerebellar degeneration; myelodysplastic syndrome; splice variant.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX W09909165-A1.  
 XX  
 XX PD 25-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 XX PF 14-AUG-1998; 98WO-US16945.  
 XX  
 XX PR 15-AUG-1997; 97US-0055906.  
 XX  
 XX PA (IDUN-) IDUN PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX PI Alnemrl ES;  
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-181035/15.  
 DR N-PSDB; X27281.  
 XX  
 XX Newly isolated polynucleotide encoding a mammalian TRAIL receptor  
 PT protein - useful in for screening for (ant)agonists that modulate  
 PT the apoptotic activity mediated by DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins  
 XX  
 PS Claim 16; Fig 5; 71pp; English.

XX This sequence is the human TRAIL receptor DR5s of the invention. An  
 CC antibody against the TRAIL receptors is useful for detecting mammalian  
 CC DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins in a sample. Recombinant cells are useful in  
 CC bioassays for screening for (ant)agonists of DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins.  
 CC (Ant)agonists identified by the assay are useful for modulating the  
 CC apoptotic activity mediated by DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins. Apoptosis  
 CC related conditions which are treated in this way, include cancer  
 CC (e.g. lymphomas and carcinomas), autoimmune diseases (e.g. systemic lupus  
 CC erythematosus and immune-mediated glomerulonephritis), viral infections  
 CC (e.g. herpes virus, poxvirus and adenovirus), degenerative disorders  
 CC (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease), amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis, retinitis pigmentosa, cerebellar degeneration, myelodysplastic  
 CC syndromes (e.g. aplastic anaemia) and ischaemic injury (e.g. myocardial  
 CC infarction and stroke). The polynucleotides can also be used to treat  
 CC these diseases. Antisense oligonucleotides to the DNA sequences can be  
 CC used to form a composition that is useful for inhibiting expression of a  
 CC human DR5 or TRAIL-R3 protein.

SO Sequence 350 AA:

Query Match 53.2%; Score 234; DB 20; Length 350;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8,9e-215;  
 Matches 234; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 APOQRSSPSEGLCPGHHISEGRDCISCKYGQDYSTMNDLFLCLTRCDSGEVELS 127  
 DB 68 apqkrtsspsseglicppghisedgrdcisckygdysthndllfcltrcdsgevels 127

QY 128 PCTTNTNTVCCGEGTFRFEDSPEMCRKCRGCGPRGMVKGDCPTPMSDIECVHESGTRK 187  
 DB 128 pcttntntvccgegtfrfedspeemcrkcrctgcpgrgmkvgcdcpwdslecvhksqtkh 187

QY 188 SGEAPAVEETVTSPPGTPASPCSLSGIIGVTVAAVLIVAFVCKSLMKKVLPLYLKG1 247  
 DB 188 sgeapaveetvtsppgtpaspcslsgiiigvtvaavllivafvckslmkkvlylkg1 247

QY 248 CSGGGDPERVDRSSQRPGEADVNLNEIVSIIOPVPEDEMVOEPAEPTGVN 301  
 DB 248 cs9ggdpervdrrssqrpgeadvnlneivsiilpvtvpegemvqepaepgvtv 301

RESULT 5  
 W76828  
 ID W76828 standard; Protein; 303 AA.  
 XX  
 XX AC W76828;  
 XX  
 XX DT 25-JAN-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Human TR6 partial protein.  
 DE TR6; tumour necrosis factor related receptor; human; treatment; stroke;  
 KW inflammation; arthritis; septicemia; autoimmune disease; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; infection; ischaemia; brain injury; bone disease;  
 KW acute respiratory disease syndrome; acquired autoimmune disease syndrome;  
 KW AIDS; cancer; atherosclerosis; Alzheimers disease.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX Protein 1..303  
 XX FT /note="Partial sequence. Start codon missing"  
 XX

PN EP870827-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 14-OCT-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 23-DEC-1997; 97EP-0310562.  
 XX  
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0916625.  
 PR 14-MAR-1997; 97US-0041230.  
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0853684.  
 XX  
 PA (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Deen KC, Young PR;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-523156/45.  
 DR N-PSDB; V63095.  
 XX  
 PT DNA encoding tumour necrosis factor receptor TR6 - and corresponding  
 PT polypeptide, antibody, agonist, antagonist, etc  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 30-31; 34pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents a novel human tumour necrosis factor related  
 CC receptor, TR6. TR6 polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in the  
 CC treatment of chronic and acute inflammation, arthritis, septicemia,  
 CC autoimmune diseases (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis),  
 CC transplant rejection, graft vs. host disease, infection, stroke,  
 CC ischemia, acute respiratory disease syndrome, restenosis, brain injury,  
 CC (acquired autoimmune disease syndrome) AIDS, bone diseases, cancer (e.g.  
 CC lympho-proliferative disorders), atherosclerosis and Alzheimers disease.  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 303 AA;  
 Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 19; Length 303;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e-210;  
 Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 212 SGIIGVAAVAVLIVAVFVCKSLMKKVLPLYLKICSGGSGGDEPRDRSSRGPAEDNV 271  
 DB 75 sglllygtvaavvllvavfckslmkkvlplylkgicsggsggdeprdrssrgpaednv 134  
 QY 272 LNEIVSILQPTQVEQEMEVQEPAPPTGVNMLSPGESEHLLPEAEARSQRRLVPAPE 331  
 DB 135 lnelvsallqptqveqemevqepapptgvnmlspgesehllpeaearsqrrllvpape 194  
 QY 332 GDPFETLRQCFDDPADLVPPDSMEPLMRKGLMNEIKVAKAAGHRDTLYTMLIKWVN 391  
 DB 195 gdpfetrqcfddpadvppdsmeplmrkglmneikvakaaghrdtlytmlikwvn 254  
 QY 392 KTRGDASVHTLLDALFTGERLAKQKTEDHLLSGKFMYLEGNDSAMS 440  
 DB 255 ktgrdasvhtlldaletgerlakqkiedhllssgkfmylegndsdams 303  
 RESULT 6  
 ID W79261  
 W79261 standard: Protein; 411 AA.  
 AC W79261;  
 XX  
 DT 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Tumour necrosis factor receptor related protein Tango-63e.  
 KW Tango-63e: tumour necrosis factor receptor related protein; human;  
 KW apoptosis; cancer; autoimmune disease; neurodegenerative disease.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN W09846643-A1.  
 PD 22-OCT-1998.

XX  
 PF 16-APR-1998; 98WO-0507694.  
 XX  
 PR 16-APR-1997; 97US-0843652.  
 XX  
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Holtzman D;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-594562/50.  
 DR N-PSDB; V62673.  
 XX  
 PT Isolated tumour necrosis factor related proteins - used to develop  
 PT products for the diagnosis and treatment of apoptosis-related  
 PT disorders, e.g. cancers, autoimmune disorders or neurodegenerative  
 PT disorders  
 XX  
 PS Claim 6; Fig 2; 88pp; English.

CC This is the amino acid sequence of Tango-63e, a new member of the  
 CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily. It was deduced  
 CC from a human prostate cDNA clone sequence (see V62673). Two  
 CC different forms of Tango-63, i.e. Tango-63e and Tango-63d (see  
 CC W79260), have been identified. These are identical with the  
 CC exception of the deletion of amino acids 183-211 of Tango-63d in  
 CC Tango-63e. The invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules  
 CC encoding Tango-63d and -63e, vectors containing these nucleic acid  
 CC molecules, cells harboring recombinant DNA encoding Tango-63d and/or  
 CC -63e, fusion proteins that include Tango-63d and/or -63e, transgenic  
 CC animals that express Tango-63d and/or -63e, and recombinant knockout  
 CC animals that fail to express Tango-63d and/or -63e. Methods are  
 CC provided for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated  
 CC with either an abnormally high or an abnormally low rate of  
 CC apoptotic cell death. Inhibitors can be used for treating e.g.  
 CC cancers, autoimmune disorders (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus  
 CC and immune-mediated glomerulonephritis), and viral infections (e.g.  
 CC herpesviruses, poxviruses, and adenoviruses). Agonists can be used  
 CC for treating e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Huntington's disease, retinitis pigmentosa, spinal muscular atrophy,  
 CC various forms of cerebellar degeneration, anemia, myelodysplastic  
 CC syndrome, ischemic injury, myocardial infarction, cerebral ischemia  
 CC or toxin-induced injury. In addition, T cell mediated diseases,  
 CC including AIDS, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC and type I diabetes, septic shock, cerebral malaria, graft  
 CC rejection, cytotoxicity, cachexia, and inflammation can be treated  
 CC by altering the expression or activity of the polypeptides. The  
 CC products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and screening  
 CC assays.

SQ Sequence 411 AA;  
 Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 19; Length 411;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e-210;  
 Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 212 SGIIGVAAVAVLIVAVFVCKSLMKKVLPLYLKICSGGSGGDEPRDRSSRGPAEDNV 271  
 DB 183 sglllygtvaavvllvavfckslmkkvlplylkgicsggsggdeprdrssrgpaednv 242  
 QY 272 LNEIVSILQPTQVEQEMEVQEPAPPTGVNMLSPGESEHLLPEAEARSQRRLVPAPE 331  
 DB 243 lnelvsallqptqveqemevqepapptgvnmlspgesehllpeaearsqrrllvpape 302  
 QY 332 GDPFETLRQCFDDPADLVPPDSMEPLMRKGLMNEIKVAKAAGHRDTLYTMLIKWVN 391  
 DB 303 gdpfetrqcfddpadvppdsmeplmrkglmneikvakaaghrdtlytmlikwvn 362  
 QY 392 KTRGDASVHTLLDALFTGERLAKQKTEDHLLSGKFMYLEGNDSAMS 440  
 DB 363 ktgrdasvhtlldaletgerlakqkiedhllssgkfmylegndsdams 411

```

RESULT 7
ID W76827 standard; Protein: 411 AA.
AC W76827;
DE 25-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TR6 protein.
XX
KW TR6; tumour necrosis factor related receptor; human; treatment; stroke;
KW inflammation; arthritis; septicaemia; autoimmune disease; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; infection; ischaemia; brain injury; bone disease;
KW acute respiratory disease syndrome; acquired autoimmune disease syndrome;
KW AIDS; cancer; atherosclerosis; Alzheimers disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP870827-A2.
XX
XX 14-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1997; 97EP-0310562.
XX
XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0916625.
XX 14-MAR-1997; 97US-0041230.
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0853684.
XX
XX (SMK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
XX
XX Deen KC, Young PR;
XX
XX WPI: 1998-523156/45.
XX N-PSDB: V63094.
XX
XX DNA encoding tumour necrosis factor receptor TR6 - and corresponding
XX polypeptide, antibody, agonist, antagonist, etc
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 27-29; 34pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a novel human tumour necrosis factor related
XX receptor, TR6. TR6 polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in the
XX treatment of chronic and acute inflammation, arthritis, septicaemia,
XX autoimmune diseases (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis),
XX transplant rejection, graft vs. host disease, infection, stroke,
XX ischaemia, acute respiratory disease syndrome, restenosis, brain injury,
XX (acquired autoimmune disease syndrome) AIDS, bone diseases, cancer (e.g.
XX lympho-proliferative disorders), atherosclerosis and Alzheimers disease.
XX
XX Sequence 411 AA:

```

Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 19; Length 411;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e-210;  
 Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

OY 212 SGIITGVYAAVLYAVVCKSLMKKVPYIKGICSGGGGDPKVRSSQRPAGEDNV 271
DB 183 sglllgvtvaavllvavfvckslmkkvlpylkycsgsggdpervdtrssqpgaednv 242
OY 272 LNEIYSIILOPQVPOPEMEVOEPAEPTGVNMLSPGSEHLLEPAEAEKRSORRLVYPAWE 331
DB 243 lneiysilpqpvgpegeevqpaepvgymispgesehllepaeerqrrtllypawne 302
OY 332 GGPETLRLROCFDFAADLVFPDSWEPLMRKLGMDNEIKYAKAEAGHRDLYTMLIKWVN 391
DB 303 ggpctetlrgcfdfadlvfpdsweplmrklglmdneikvakaeeaghrdltlytmlikwvn 362
OY 392 KRGDRASVHTLLDAETLCERLAKOKIEDHLLSSGKMYLLEGNADSAM 440
DB 363 kgdrasvhtlldaetlgerlaktgkiedhllssgkmyllegnadams 411

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RESULT 8
ID W79083 standard; Protein: 411 AA.
AC W79083;
DE 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human death domain containing receptor 5 (DR5).
XX
XX Death domain containing receptor 5; DR5; human; apoptosis;
KW tumour necrosis factor receptor; cancer; autoimmune disease;
KW inflammation; infection; AIDS; graft versus host disease;
KW neurodegeneration; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW glomerulonephritis; rheumatoid arthritis; graft rejection;
KW osteoarthritis; psoriasis; septicaemia; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; retinitis pigmentosa;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; aplastic anaemia; ischaemia;
KW septic shock; cachexia; anorexia; agonist; antagonist; therapy;
KW diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Peptide 1..51
XX /label= Sig_peptide
XX Protein 52..411
XX /label= Mat_protein
XX Domain 52..184
XX /label= Extracellular
XX Domain 185..208
XX /label= Transmembrane
XX Domain 209..411
XX /label= Intracellular
XX Domain 324..391
XX /label= Death
XX
XX WO9841629-A2.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98WO-US05377.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1997; 97US-0054021.
XX 17-MAR-1997; 97US-0040846.
XX
XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX
XX Gentz RL, Ni J, Rosen CA, Su JY, Yu G;
XX
XX WPI: 1998-531568/45.
XX N-PSDB: V61469.
XX
XX New isolated death domain containing receptor 5 - used to develop
XX products for treating e.g. cancers, autoimmune disorders, viral
XX infections, inflammation, graft-versus-host disease or
XX neurodegenerative disorders
XX
XX Claim 4; Fig 1A-B; 89pp; English.
XX
XX This is the amino acid sequence of human death domain containing
XX receptor 5 (DR5), deduced from an isolated DR5 nucleic acid (see
XX V61469). DR5 is a novel member of the tumour necrosis factor
XX receptor (TNFR) family that has been shown to bind TRAIL, and which
XX has the ability to induce apoptosis. It shows homology to human
XX TNFR1, FAS and DR3. DR5 cDNA has been identified in primary
XX dendritic cells, endothelial tissue, spleen, chronic lymphocytic
XX leukaemia, and human thymus stromal cells. The isolated nucleic
XX acid can be used in the recombinant production of DR5 polypeptides,
XX e.g. the extracellular, transmembrane, intracellular domains,
XX mature protein or soluble polypeptides lacking the transmembrane
XX domain; vectors, host cells and recombinant methods of producing

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CC the polypeptides are claimed. DR5 polypeptides can be used to  
CC identify agonists and antagonists, and to raise antibodies.  
CC Agonists, which increase DR5 mediated signalling, can be used to  
CC treat diseases in which decreased apoptosis is exhibited, e.g.  
CC cancers, autoimmune disorders (such as systemic lupus erythematosus  
CC and immune-related glomerulonephritis rheumatoid arthritis) and  
CC viral infections (such as herpes viruses, pox viruses and  
CC adenoviruses), inflammation, graft versus host disease, acute graft  
CC rejection, chronic graft rejection, rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC osteoarthritis, psoriasis, septicemia, and inflammatory bowel  
CC disease. Antagonists, which decrease DR5 mediated signalling, can  
CC be used to treat diseases in which apoptosis is exhibited, e.g.  
CC AIDS, neurodegenerative disorders (such as Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, retinitis  
CC pigmentosa, cerebellar degeneration), myelodysplastic syndromes  
CC (such as aplastic anemia), ischemic injury (such as that caused by  
CC myocardial infarction, stroke and reperfusion injury), toxin-induced  
CC liver disease (such as that caused by alcohol), septic shock,  
CC cachexia and anorexia. The products can also be used for detection,  
CC diagnosis and drug screening.

CC Sequence 411 AA:

Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 19; Length 411;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e-210;  
Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 212 SGIITGVAAVLIIVAFVCKSLMKKVLPLYKIGICSGGSGPDERVDRSSQPGAEADNV 271  
DB 183 sglllgvtvaavvllivavfckslwkvlpilkygicsggsgpderdrssqpgaednv 242  
QY 272 LNEIVSLIQPTQVPEDEMEQVEPAEPTGVNMLSPGSEHLLPEAEERSSRRLLVPANE 331  
DB 243 lneivslilqptqvpdegemevqepaepgvnmlspgsehllepaeersqrrllvpane 302  
QY 332 GDPEETLRQCFDPAFLVPPDSWEPLMRKLGMDNEIKVAKAEAGHRDLYTMLIKWVN 391  
DB 303 gdpetelrqcfddfadlvpidsweplmrklgmdneikvakaaghrdcllytmlikwvn 362  
QY 392 KTGRRDASVHTLDALETLGERLAKQKIEDHLLSSGKFMYLEGNADSAMS 440  
DB 363 ktgrdasvhtlldaletlgerlakqkiedhllssgkfmylegnadsams 411

RESULT 9

W93608  
ID W93608 standard; Protein; 411 AA.

AC W93608;

DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Human killer adriamycin-inducible protein.

KM Killer protein; adriamycin inducible; human; chromosome 8p21; diagnosis;  
KM p53-inducible; apoptosis-mediating activity; treatment; animal model;  
KW neoplastic disease.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO9902653-A1.

PN 21-JAN-1999.

PD 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14495.

PF 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077661.

PR 11-JUL-1997; 97US-0052305.

PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-0054710.

PR 30-SEP-1997; 97US-0060473.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077526.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077628.

XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

PI El-Deiry WS;

DR WPI: 1999-120857/10.

DR N-PSDB; X23721.

PT A new nucleic acid encodes a p53-induced protein (killer) - which  
PT induces apoptosis and is useful in the diagnosis and treatment of  
PT neoplastic diseases

XX Claim 8; Page 44; 65pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel human adriamycin-inducible killer  
CC protein located on chromosome 8p21, which also has p53-inducible,  
CC apoptosis-mediating activity and comprises an amino-terminal  
CC extracellular receptor, transmembrane and death domains. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule which encodes the protein, it's encoded signal  
CC transduction protein and antibodies of the invention are useful in the  
CC diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic diseases. The invention is also  
CC useful for the production of animal model systems.

XX Sequence 411 AA:

Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 20; Length 411;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e-210;  
Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 212 SGIITGVAAVLIIVAFVCKSLMKKVLPLYKIGICSGGSGPDERVDRSSQPGAEADNV 271  
DB 183 sglllgvtvaavvllivavfckslwkvlpilkygicsggsgpderdrssqpgaednv 242  
QY 272 LNEIVSLIQPTQVPEDEMEQVEPAEPTGVNMLSPGSEHLLPEAEERSSRRLLVPANE 331  
DB 243 lneivslilqptqvpdegemevqepaepgvnmlspgsehllepaeersqrrllvpane 302  
QY 332 GDPEETLRQCFDPAFLVPPDSWEPLMRKLGMDNEIKVAKAEAGHRDLYTMLIKWVN 391  
DB 303 gdpetelrqcfddfadlvpidsweplmrklgmdneikvakaaghrdcllytmlikwvn 362  
QY 392 KTGRRDASVHTLDALETLGERLAKQKIEDHLLSSGKFMYLEGNADSAMS 440  
DB 363 ktgrdasvhtlldaletlgerlakqkiedhllssgkfmylegnadsams 411

RESULT 10

W93576  
ID W93576 standard; Protein; 411 AA.

AC W93576;

DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Human hAP08 protein.

KM Tumour necrosis factor receptor; signal transducer molecule; TNF; APO4;  
KM developmental abnormality; gestational abnormality; prostate cancer;  
KM APO6; APO8; APO9; TNRL-1; TNRL-3; diagnosis; treatment; therapy; disease;  
KM cytoplasmic domain; immunogen; antibody preparation; breast carcinoma;  
KM apoptosis; human.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS MO9911791-A2.

PN 11-MAR-1999.

PD 04-SEP-1998; 98WO-US18393.

PR 05-SEP-1997; 97US-0924634.

PA (UNIT) UNIV WASHINGTON.  
 XX Chaudhary PM;  
 XX WPI: 1999-205191/17.  
 DR N-PSDB; X23410.  
 XX  
 PT New Tumor Necrosis Factor family receptor polypeptides and ligands -  
 PT useful for diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer and  
 PT developmental or gestational abnormalities  
 XX  
 XX Claim 19; Fig 2; 156pp; English.  
 CC This invention describes isolated Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) family  
 CC receptor polypeptides: ApO4, ApO6, ApO8 and ApO9 or their active  
 CC fragments, and isolated TNF related ligands 1 and 3 (TNRL1 and TNRL3) or  
 CC their active fragments. ApO4 is useful for diagnosing prostate cancer  
 CC by determining levels of ApO4 in an individual. Prostate cancer can also  
 CC be treated using ApO4 selective binding agents linked to a therapeutic  
 CC moiety. ApO4 polypeptides are also useful for identifying selective  
 CC binding agents, useful in diagnosis/treatment of disease by binding of  
 CC agents to the polypeptide/active fragment which is extracellular, or  
 CC expressed on the cell surface. The binding is preferably performed in  
 CC vivo. ApO4 polypeptides/active fragments are also useful for screening  
 CC for agonists and antagonists by binding and observing the change in ApO4  
 CC activity. Effective pharmacological agents useful in diagnosis or  
 CC treatment of disease are also identified using ApO4 polypeptides/active  
 CC fragments and ApO4 signal transducer molecules that specifically interact  
 CC with a cytoplasmic domain of ApO4 and detecting a change in level of ApO4  
 CC activity. The method is performed in vivo or in vitro. ApO polypeptides  
 CC are all useful as immunogens for preparing antibodies. ApO4 is also  
 CC useful for diagnosis/treatment of developmental or gestational  
 CC abnormalities. ApO8 was transfected to human breast carcinoma cell line  
 CC MCF-7, and induced apoptosis.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 411 AA;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 20; Length 411;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e-210;  
 Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

212 SGIIIGVVAAVLVAVFVCKSLMKKVLPLYKIGSGGGDPFRRVRSQRPAGADNV 271  
 |||||||  
 DB 183 sgIIIGVTVAAVVLVAVFVCKSLMKKVLPLYKIGSGGGDPFRRVRSQRPAGADNV 242  
 |||||||  
 OY 272 LNEIVSILOPVOYPPQEMEVQPAEPTGVNMLSPGSEHLLEPAEAKRSQRRLLVPANE 331  
 |||||||  
 DB 243 lneIvsiIqptvqpeqemevgepaepTgvnmIspgsehllepaaeersqrrrllvpane 302  
 |||||||  
 OY 332 GPPTFLRCCFPDPFDVFPDSMEPLMRKLGIMDNEIKYAKAEAGHRDTLYTMLIKWVN 391  
 |||||||  
 DB 303 gopTFLRCCFPDPFDVFPDSMEPLMRKLGIMDNEIKYAKAEAGHRDTLYTMLIKWVN 362  
 |||||||  
 OY 392 KTGDRASVHTLDALETGERLAKOKIEDHLLSSGKFMYLEGNADSAMS 440  
 |||||||  
 DB 363 ktgrdasvhtlIdaletgerlAkqkIedhllssgkfmylEgnadsams 411  
 |||||||

RESULT 11  
 Y00932  
 ID Y00932 standard; Protein: 411 AA.  
 XX Y00932;  
 AC  
 DT 02-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human DR5 protein sequence.  
 DE  
 XX Human DR5 protein sequence.  
 KW Human; DR5; TRAIL-R3; apoptosis related condition; cancer; therapy;  
 KW autoimmune disease; viral infection; degenerative disorder;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; ischemic injury;  
 KW cerebellar degeneration; myelodysplastic syndrome.

XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9909165-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 25-FEB-1999.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 14-AUG-1998; 98WO-US16945.  
 PF  
 XX 15-AUG-1997; 97US-0055906.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (IDN-) IDN PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Alnemri ES;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1999-181035/15.  
 DR N-PSDB; X27279.  
 XX  
 PT Newly isolated polynucleotide encoding a mammalian TRAIL receptor  
 PT protein - useful in for screening for (ant)agonists that modulate  
 PT the apoptotic activity mediated by DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins  
 XX  
 PS Claim 16; Page 58-60; 71pp; English.  
 CC This sequence is the human TRAIL receptor DR5 of the invention. An  
 CC antibody against the TRAIL receptors is useful for detecting mammalian  
 CC DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins in a sample. Recombinant cells are useful in  
 CC bioassays for screening for (ant)agonists of DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins.  
 CC (Ant)agonists identified by the assay are useful for modulating the  
 CC apoptotic activity mediated by DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins. Apoptosis  
 CC related conditions which are treated in this way, include cancer  
 CC (e.g. lymphomas and carcinomas), autoimmune diseases (e.g. systemic lupus  
 CC erythematosus and immune-mediated glomerulonephritis), viral infections  
 CC (e.g. herpes virus, poxvirus and adenovirus), degenerative disorders  
 CC (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease), amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis, retinitis pigmentosa, cerebellar degeneration, myelodysplastic  
 CC syndromes (e.g. aplastic anaemia) and ischemic injury (e.g. myocardial  
 CC infarction and stroke). The polynucleotides can also be used to treat  
 CC these diseases. Antisense oligonucleotides to the DNA sequences can be  
 CC used to form a composition that is useful for inhibiting expression of a  
 CC human DR5 or TRAIL-R3 protein.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 411 AA;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 20; Length 411;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e-210;  
 Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

212 SGIIIGVVAAVLVAVFVCKSLMKKVLPLYKIGSGGGDPFRRVRSQRPAGADNV 271  
 |||||||  
 DB 183 sgIIIGVTVAAVVLVAVFVCKSLMKKVLPLYKIGSGGGDPFRRVRSQRPAGADNV 242  
 |||||||  
 OY 272 LNEIVSILOPVOYPPQEMEVQPAEPTGVNMLSPGSEHLLEPAEAKRSQRRLLVPANE 331  
 |||||||  
 DB 243 lneIvsiIqptvqpeqemevgepaepTgvnmIspgsehllepaaeersqrrrllvpane 302  
 |||||||  
 OY 332 GPPTFLRCCFPDPFDVFPDSMEPLMRKLGIMDNEIKYAKAEAGHRDTLYTMLIKWVN 391  
 |||||||  
 DB 303 gopTFLRCCFPDPFDVFPDSMEPLMRKLGIMDNEIKYAKAEAGHRDTLYTMLIKWVN 362  
 |||||||  
 OY 392 KTGDRASVHTLDALETGERLAKOKIEDHLLSSGKFMYLEGNADSAMS 440  
 |||||||  
 DB 363 ktgrdasvhtlIdaletgerlAkqkIedhllssgkfmylEgnadsams 411  
 |||||||

RESULT 12  
 B29790  
 ID B29790 standard; Protein: 411 AA.  
 XX B29790;  
 AC  
 DT 28-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human death domain containing receptor-5 (DR5).

DE Human death domain containing receptor-5 (DR5).

XX TRAIL binding: TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; pro-apoptotic;

XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor family; TNFR, graft-versus-host disease;

KW Viral infection; cancer; leukaemia; immunodeficiency; autoimmune disease;

KW T-cell mediated immune response; osteoarthritis; psoriasis; septicemia;

KW Inflammatory bowel disease; parasitic infection; bacterial infection;

KW restenosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200066156-A1.

XX W0200066156-A1.

XX 09-NOV-2000.

PD 09-NOV-2000.

PF 04-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US12041.

XX 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132498.

PR 07-MAY-1999; 99US-0133338.

PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0148939.

XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

PA N1 J, Gentz RL, Yu G, Rosen CA;

XX N1 J, Gentz RL, Yu G, Rosen CA;

PI MPI; 2000-687447/67.

XX N-PSDB; C81544.

DR N-PSDB; C81544.

XX Treating graft-versus-host disease, viral infection, cancer, leukemia,

PT immunodeficiency, or an autoimmune disorder comprising administering an

PT antibody to death domain containing receptor (DR5) and a second agent -

XX Claim 1; Fig 1A-B; 266pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a novel method for treating graft-versus-host

XX disease, viral infection, cancer, leukemia, immunodeficiency, or an

CC autoimmune disorder. The method comprises administering an antibody

CC specific for human death domain containing receptor-5 (DR5; B29790) and

CC a second agent selected from TRAIL (TNF-related apoptosis-inducing

CC ligand), a tumour necrosis factor (TNF), a TNF blocking agent, an

CC immunosuppressive agent, an antilytic, an antiinflammatory agent, a

CC chemotherapeutic agent, or a cytokine. DR5 is a member of the TNF

CC receptor (TNFR) family, and is a mediator of apoptosis, being able to

CC bind TRAIL. The method of the invention is useful for the treatment of

CC graft-versus-host disease, viral infection, cancer, leukemia,

CC immunodeficiency, or an autoimmune disorder. The DR-5 antibody is useful

CC for treating or preventing diseases and conditions associated with

CC increased cell survival and/or insensitivity to apoptosis-inducing

CC agents. Examples of such diseases are solid tissue cancers and

CC leukemias. Antagonists of DR5 are useful for inhibiting T-cell mediated

CC immune responses, and preventing and/or treating diseases and conditions

CC associated with T-cell mediated immune responses such as graft-versus-

CC host responses, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, septicemia, inflammatory

CC bowel disease, autoimmune diseases and leukemia. DR5 nucleotides and

CC proteins are useful for diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of

CC parasitic, bacterial, and viral infections, restenosis and autoimmune

CC disorders. The present sequence represents human DR5.

XX

XX Sequence 411 AA:

SO

Query Match 52.0%; Score 229; DB 21; Length 411;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e-210;

Matches 229; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 212 SGIITGVAAVLIYVAFYCKSLMKKVPYLKIGSGGGPDERDRSRRPGADNV 271

DB 183 SGIITGVAAVLIYVAFYCKSLMKKVPYLKIGSGGGPDERDRSRRPGADNV 242

OY 272 LNEIVSLIAPTOYPOEDMEVQEPAPPTGVNMLSPGESEHLLPEAEARSRRLLVPANE 331

DB 243 LNEIVSLIAPTYPEGEMEVQEPAPPTGVNMLSPGESEHLLPEAEARSRRLLVPANE 302

OY 332 GDPETELROCFEDDPADVPDPDSMEPLMRKGLMDNENKVAKEAGHRDTLTMLIKWVN 391

DB 303 GDPETELRGCFDDADVPDPSWEPLMRKGLMDNENKVAKEAGHRDTLTMLIKWVN 362

OY 392 KTGSDASVHTLDALETLGERLAKQKIEDHLSSGKFMYLEGNADSAMS 440

DB 363 KTGSDASVHTLDALETLGERLAKQKIEDHLSSGKFMYLEGNADSAMS 411

RESULT 13

W88410

ID W88410 standard; Protein; 411 AA.

XX W88410;

AC W88410;

XX 26-APR-1999 (first entry)

DT 26-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX Human Apo-2 ligand.

DE Human Apo-2 ligand.

XX

XX Apo-2 ligand; Apo-2DCR; human; tumour necrosis factor receptor;

KW neurodegeneration; autoimmune disease; inflammation; cancer;

KW apoptosis; therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

PH Peptide 1..53

FT /note= "signal peptide"

FT Protein 54..411

FT /note= "mature protein"

FT Domain 54..182

FT /note= "extracellular domain"

FT Domain 183..208

FT /note= "transmembrane domain"

FT Domain 209..411

FT /note= "intracellular domain"

FT Region 96..137

FT /note= "cysteine-rich region"

FT Region 138..179

FT /note= "cysteine-rich region"

FT Domain 324..391

FT /note= "death domain"

FT Misc-difference 410

FT /label= Met, Leu

FT /note= "encoded by WTC"

XX W09858062-A1.

PN W09858062-A1.

XX 23-DEC-1998.

PD 23-DEC-1998.

XX 12-JUN-1998; 98MO-US12456.

PF 12-JUN-1998; 98MO-US12456.

XX 18-JUN-1997; 97US-0878168.

PR 18-JUN-1997; 97US-0878168.

XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.

PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Chuntharapal A, Gurney A;

PI Kim KJ, Wood WI;

XX Kim KJ, Wood WI;

DR MPI; 1999-095340/08.

DR N-PSDB; V84352.

XX N-PSDB; V84352.

PT New Apo-2DCR polypeptide - used for modulation and diagnosis of

PT apoptosis, e.g. in neurodegeneration

XX Example 5; Page 61-62; 88pp; English.

PS This polypeptide comprises human Apo-2 ligand. The amino acid

CC sequence was deduced from a nucleotide sequence (see V84352)

CC produced from overlapping cDNA clones obtained from human kidney

CC and pancreatic cDNA libraries. The invention relates to Apo-2DCR





PF 10-JUN-1999; 99WO-US13197.  
 XX  
 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0096637.  
 XX  
 PA (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Chuntharapai A, Kim KJ;  
 DR MPI: 2000-097520/08.  
 DR N-PSDB; 239630.  
 XX  
 PT Preparation of antibodies using 2 or more different antigens, used for  
 PT producing antibodies against Apo-2 ligand receptors useful for inducing  
 PT apoptosis, particularly in cancer cells  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 57pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention provides a method for producing antibodies (Abs) by  
 CC immunizing an animal with at least two different antigens. The method  
 CC comprises: (a) immunizing an animal with at least two different antigens,  
 CC to generate polyclonal Abs against each antigen in the animal; (b)  
 CC preparing monoclonal Abs (MAbs) using immune cells of the above animal;  
 CC and (c) screening the MAbs to identify one or more MAbs which bind to each  
 CC antigen. The Abs obtained are Apo-2L receptor (antagonists and can be  
 CC used for therapy. The Apo-2L receptor Abs can be used for enhancing  
 CC immune-mediated cell death in cells expressing Apo-2L receptors.  
 CC Agonistic Abs which specifically cross-react with 2 or more different  
 CC Apo-2L receptors can be used for inducing apoptosis in mammalian cancer  
 CC cells. Antagonistic Abs can be used for blocking apoptosis, e.g. in  
 CC neurodegenerative disease, or to block potential autoimmune/inflammatory  
 CC effects of Apo-2 resulting from NF-approx.kB activation. The Abs can also  
 CC be used for detection, diagnosis and affinity purification. The method  
 CC can reduce the number of animals that need to be immunized and sacrificed  
 CC in order to make 2 or more MAbs with differing antigen binding and  
 CC specificities. The present sequence represents a human Apo-2 polypeptide.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 411 AA:  
 212 SGIIIGVAAVAVYIAVAVVCKSLMKKVLPLYKIGCGGGGPPERVDSSORGAEDNV 271  
 183 sglilgyvtvaavvliavavtckslmkkviplykicsggggppervdssqpgaednv 242  
 272 LNEIVSILOPTQVPEQEMEVOEPAEPTGVNMLSPGESEHLLPEAEERSORRLVPAANE 331  
 243 lnelvslilpqtqpegemevepaeptgvnmlspgesehlpeaeersqrrllvpane 302  
 332 GDDPEFLROCFDDFADLVLPDPSWEPLMKRLGLMDNEIKYAKAEAGHRDLYTMLIKWYN 391  
 303 gddpeltlrcfcddfdadlvlpdpswepmlrkglmdneikyakaeaghrdltlytmlikwvn 362  
 392 KTGGRDASVHTLDALETTGRLAKOKIEDHLLSSGKFWLEGNADSA 438  
 363 ktggrdasvhtlldalettgrrlakokiedhllssgkfwlgnadsa 409

Query Match 51.6%; Score 227; DB 21; Length 411;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e-208;  
 Matches 227; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 16  
 B26992  
 ID B26992 standard; Protein: 67 AA.  
 XX  
 AC B26992;  
 XX  
 DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human DR5 death domain.  
 XX  
 KW Human; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; TR9 receptor; immunosuppressive;  
 KW antiinflammatory; cardiant; antidiabetic; antiallergic;  
 KW antithetic; antirheumatic; anti-HIV; anticonvulsant; cyostatic;

KW neuroprotective; gene therapy; Death Domain Containing Receptor 6;  
 KW common variable immunodeficiency; X-linked agammaglobulinemia;  
 KW severe combined immunodeficiency; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome;  
 KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; allergic encephalomyelitis;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; diabetes mellitus; asthma; epilepsy; cancer;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; neurological disease; protein coordinate data;  
 KW osteoprotegerin; DR5.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200056862-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-SEP-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 16-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US06831.  
 XX  
 PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0126019.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134220.  
 XX  
 PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ni J, Gentz RL, Yu G, Fan P;  
 DR MPI: 2000-594575/56.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acid molecule encoding a human tumor necrosis factor receptor,  
 PT known as TR9, useful for treating, preventing and diagnosing severe  
 PT combined immunodeficiency, autoimmune diseases, HIV infection, epilepsy  
 PT and cancer -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 4C; 220pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is the death domain of DR5. It was used for  
 CC comparison to a domain of a novel human tumour necrosis factor receptor,  
 CC designated TR9. The TR9 receptor is also known as Death Domain Containing  
 CC Receptor 6. TR9 polypeptides, polynucleotides or agonists are useful for  
 CC treating, preventing or diagnosing common variable immunodeficiency,  
 CC X-linked agammaglobulinemia, severe combined immunodeficiency and  
 CC Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, autoimmune diseases (such as rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes  
 CC mellitus and asthma), HIV infection, epilepsy, cancer, cardiovascular  
 CC diseases and other neurological diseases.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 67 AA:  
 353 SWEPLMRKGLMDNETIKYAKAEAGHRDLYTMLIKWVKNKTGRDASVHTLDALETLGER 412  
 1 sweplmrkglmdnetikyakaeaghrdltlytmlikwvknktgrdasvhtlldaletlger 60  
 413 LAKOKIE 419  
 61 lakokie 67

Query Match 15.2%; Score 67; DB 21; Length 67;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e-56;  
 Matches 67; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 17  
 W93577  
 ID W93577 standard; Protein: 410 AA.  
 XX  
 AC W93577;  
 XX  
 DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human APOB protein.  
 XX  
 KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor; signal transducer molecule; TNF; APO4;  
 KW developmental abnormality; gestational abnormality; prostate cancer;  
 KW APO6; APO8; APO9; TNF-1; TNF-3; diagnosis; treatment; therapy; disease;  
 KW cytoplasmic domain; immunogen; antibody preparation; breast carcinoma;

KW apoptosis; human; APOB; APO-related protein.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9911791-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 04-SEP-1998; 98WO-US18393.  
 XX  
 PR 05-SEP-1997; 97US-0924634.  
 XX  
 PA (UNIT) UNIV WASHINGTON.  
 XX  
 PI Chaudhary PM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1999-205191/17.  
 DR N-PSDB; X23411.  
 XX  
 PT New Tumor Necrosis Factor family receptor polypeptides and ligands -  
 PT useful for diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer and  
 PT developmental or gestational abnormalities  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Fig 3; 156pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes isolated Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) family  
 CC receptor polypeptides: APO4, APO6, APO8 and APO9 or their active  
 CC fragments, and isolated TNF related ligands 1 and 3 (TNRL1 and TNRL3) or  
 CC their active fragments. APO4 is useful for diagnosing prostate cancer  
 CC by determining levels of APO4 in an individual. Prostate cancer can also  
 CC be treated using APO4 selective binding agents linked to a therapeutic  
 CC moiety. APO4 polypeptides are also useful for identifying selective  
 CC binding agents, useful in diagnosis/treatment of disease by binding of  
 CC agents to the polypeptide/active fragment which is extracellular, or  
 CC expressed on the cell surface. The binding is preferably performed in  
 CC vivo. APO4 polypeptides/active fragments are also useful for screening  
 CC for agonists and antagonists by binding and observing the changer in APO4  
 CC activity. Effective pharmacological agents useful in diagnosis or  
 CC treatment of disease are also identified using APO4 polypeptides/active  
 CC fragments and APO4 signal transducer molecules that specifically interact  
 CC with a cytoplasmic domain of APO4 and detecting a change in level of APO4  
 CC activity. The method is performed in vivo or in vitro. APO polypeptides  
 CC are all useful as immunogens for preparing antibodies. APO4 is also  
 CC useful for diagnosis/treatment of developmental or gestational  
 CC abnormalities. APO8 was transfectected to human breast carcinoma cell line  
 CC MCF-7, and induced apoptosis.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 410 AA:  
 SO

Query Match 3.6%; Score 16; DB 20; Length 410;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7e-07;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 169 DCTPMSDIECVKESG 184  
 |||||  
 Db 162 dctpmsdiecvkhesg 177

RESULT 18  
 B50896  
 ID B50896 standard; Protein; 467 AA.  
 XX  
 AC B50896;  
 XX  
 DT 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human DR4.  
 XX  
 KW Human; TR10 receptor; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective;  
 KW antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; cardiatic;  
 KW vasotropic; antiallergic; antidiabetic; vulnerary; ophtalmological;  
 KW antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; gene therapy;

KW tumour necrosis factor receptor; cancer; leukaemia; autoimmune disorder;  
 KW apoptosis; cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disease; wound;  
 KW infection; neurological disease; DR4; death domain containing receptor 4;  
 KW protein coordinate data.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200073321-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 07-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US14554.  
 XX  
 PR 28-MAY-1999; 99US-0136786.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142563.  
 PR 15-JUL-1999; 99US-0144023.  
 XX  
 PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
 XX  
 PI Rosen CA, NI J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 2001-025250/03.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acid encoding a tumor necrosis factor receptor 10, useful in  
 PT the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of cancer, autoimmune disorders,  
 PT and diseases and disorders associated with apoptosis -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure: Fig 2; 212pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is given in a specification relating to an isolated  
 CC nucleic acid encoding a human tumour necrosis factor receptor TR10.  
 CC The TR10 polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibodies, agonists and  
 CC antagonists are useful in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of  
 CC cancer, such as breast and ovarian cancer and leukaemia; autoimmune  
 CC disorders such as multiple sclerosis; Crohn's disease and graft versus  
 CC host disease; diseases associated with increased apoptosis such as AIDS,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disorders  
 CC such as limb ischaemia and congenital heart defects; inflammatory  
 CC diseases e.g. allergy; wound healing; disorders associated with  
 CC neovascularisation e.g. diabetic retinopathy; infectious diseases such  
 CC as viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections; and neurological  
 CC diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 467 AA:  
 SO

Query Match 3.6%; Score 16; DB 22; Length 467;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e-07;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 169 DCTPMSDIECVKESG 184  
 |||||  
 Db 220 dctpmsdiecvkhesg 235

RESULT 19  
 W64483  
 ID W64483 standard; Protein; 468 AA.  
 XX  
 AC W64483;  
 XX  
 DT 20-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human DR4 protein.  
 XX  
 KW Death domain containing receptor 4; DR4; apoptosis; cancer; inflammation;  
 KW agonist; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; ligand; autoimmune disease;  
 KW infection; graft rejection; antagonist; inhibitor; diagnostic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT Peptide 1..23

FT	Protein	/label= signal
FT		24..468
FT	Domain	/label= DR4
FT		24..238
FT	Domain	/label= extracellular_domain
FT		239..264
FT	Domain	/label= transmembrane_domain
FT		265..468
FT	Domain	/label= intracellular_domain
FT		379..422
FT	Domain	/label= death_domain
XX		
PN	WO9832856-A1.	
PD		
PD	30-JUL-1998.	
PF		
PF	27-JAN-1998;	98WO-US01464.
PR		
PR	05-FEB-1997;	97US-0037829.
PR	28-JAN-1997;	97US-0035722.
XX		
PA	(HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.	
PA	(UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.	
XX		
PI	Dixit VM, Gentz RL, Nij J, Pan JG, Rosen CA:	
DR	WPI: 1998-427952/36.	
DR	N-PSDB; VA9527.	
XX		
PT	Nucleic acid encoding human death domain-containing receptor 4 -	
PT	useful for therapeutic modulation of apoptosis, in e.g. cancer and	
PT	autoimmune diseases	
XX		
PS	Claim 1a; Fig 1; 92pp; English.	
XX		
CC	This sequence represents a human death domain containing receptor 4, DR4.	
CC	DR4 agonists are used to increase apoptosis induced by tumour necrosis	
CC	factor (TNF)-family ligands, e.g. in cases of cancer, autoimmune disease,	
CC	viral or other infections, inflammation, graft vs. host disease, acute or	
CC	chronic graft rejection. Antagonists of DR4 are used to inhibit such	
CC	apoptosis, e.g. in cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome,	
CC	neurodegenerative disease, myelodysplastic syndrome, ischemic injury,	
CC	toxlin-induced liver damage, septic shock, cachexia and anorexia, also a	
CC	wide range of inflammatory conditions. DR4 of fragments of the protein	
CC	are used diagnostically, e.g. to detect mutant forms of DR4 (possibly	
CC	associated with disease), for isolating the DR4 gene or related sequences	
CC	and for chromosomal mapping.	
XX		
XX	Sequence 468 AA:	

```

Query Match          3.6%; Score 16; DB 19; Length 468;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e-07;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY      169 DCTPWSDIECVHKESG 184
      |||||
Db      220 dctpwsdlecvtkkesg 235

RESULT 20
Y31602
ID      Y31602 standard; Protein; 468 AA.
XX
XX      Y31602;
XX
XX      09-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Human death receptor-4.
DE
XX
XX      TNF receptor; tumour necrosis factor receptor; cell surface receptor;
KW      antibody; Apo-2 ligand; TRAIL ligand; apoptosis; DR4; cancer.
XX
XX

```

OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
EH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	Domain	1..218
FT		/label= extracellular
XX		
PM	MO9937684-A1.	
XX		
PD	29-JUL-1999.	
XX		
PF	25-JAN-1999;	99WO-US01437.
XX		
PR	26-JAN-1998;	98US-0072481.
XX		
PA	(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
PI	Chuntharapal A, Kim KJ;	
XX		
DR	WPI. 1999-469117/39.	
DR	N-PSDB. 208960.	
XX		
PT	New antibodies to death receptor-4, used for modulating activities	
PT	associated with Apo-2 ligand, particularly apoptosis, useful for	
PT	treating diseases and pathological conditions, e.g. cancer	
XX		
PS	Disclosure: Fig 1: 21pp: English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence is a human death receptor-4 (DR4) protein, a	
CC	member of the tumour necrosis factor receptor family which is involved in	
CC	apoptosis induction. DR4 is also thought to be a TRAIL and Apo-2	
CC	ligand. The protein is used to produce antibodies (monoclonal or	
CC	chimeric) that specifically bind to DR4. The DR4 antibodies may be	
CC	agonistic, antagonistic or blocking antibodies. The DR4 antibodies are	
CC	capable of modulating biological activities associated with Apo-2 ligand,	
CC	in particular, apoptosis, and thus are useful in the treatment of various	
CC	diseases and pathological conditions, including cancer. The antibodies	
XX	can also be used for disease detection and diagnosis.	
XX		
50	Sequence 468 AA;	

	Query Match	3.6%	Score 16;	DB 20;	length 468;
	Best Local Similarity	100.0%	Pred No.	7.9e-07;	
Matches	16;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	0; Indels 0; Gaps
QY	169 DCTPWSIDECVHKESG	184			
Db	220 dctpwsiddecvkhksg	235			
RESULT	21				
W93609					
ID	W93609 standard; Protein; 468 AA.				
XX					
AC	W93609;				
XX					
DT	18-JUN-1999 (first entry)				
XX					
DE	Human DR4 protein.				
KM	killer protein; adriamycin-inducible; human; chromosome 8p21; diagnosis:				
KM	p53-inducible; apoptosis-mediating activity; treatment; animal model;				
KW	neoplastic disease; DR4.				
XX					
OS	Homo sapiens.				
XX					
PN	WC0902653-A1.				
XX					
PD	21-JAN-1999.				
XX					
PF	10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14495.				
XX					
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077661.				

PR 11-JUL-1997; 97US-0052305.  
PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-0054710.  
PR 30-SEP-1997; 97US-0060473.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077526.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077628.

PX  
PY (TYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
PL El-Deliry WS;  
XX  
DR WPI, 1999-120857/10.  
XX  
PT A new nucleic acid encodes a p53-induced protein (Killer) - which  
PT induces apoptosis and is useful in the diagnosis and treatment of  
PT neoplastic diseases  
XX

PS Disclosure: Page 45; 65pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel human adriamycin-inducible killer  
CC protein located on chromosome 8p21, which also has p53-inducible,  
CC apoptosis-mediating activity and comprises an amino-terminal  
CC extracellular receptor, transmembrane and death domains. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule which encodes the protein, it's encoded signal  
CC transduction protein and antibodies of the invention are useful in the  
CC diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic diseases. The invention is also  
CC useful for the production of animal model systems.

XX Sequence 468 AA:

```

Query Match          3.6%; Score 16; DB 20; Length 466;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e-07;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0;
Gaps 0
QY 169 DCTPWSDICVHKESG 184
      |||||
db 220 dcltpwsdicvchkesg 235
      |||||

```

RESULT	22
V72022	
ID	V72022 standard; Protein; 468 AA.
XX	
AC	
XX	V72022;
DT	28-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human Death Domain Containing Receptor-4 (DR4) protein.
XX	
KW	Human; Death Domain Containing Receptor-4; DR4; immunosuppressive;
KW	cytostatic; antiviral; therapy; graft versus host disease; apoptosis;
KM	viral infection; cancer; leukemia; autoimmune disorder; gene therapy;
KM	Tumour Necrosis Factor; TNF; diabetes mellitus; Parkinson's disease;
KM	neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; ischemic injury;
KM	myelodysplastic syndrome; AIDS; Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome;
KM	toxin-induced liver disease; septic shock; cachexia; anorexia; SLE;
KM	systemic lupus erythematosus; immune deficiency disorder; melanoma;
KM	inflammatory disease; osteoarthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; peripheral artery disease; wound healing.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
EH	Peptide
FT	1..23
FT	/label= Signal_peptide
FT	24..468
FT	/label= Mature_DR4_protein
FT	24..238
Domain	
FT	/label= Extracellular domain
FT	/note= "This region is specifically claimed in
FT	claim 19"
FT	35..92
Region	/label= Antigenic-region

FT	/note="used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"
FT	114..160
FT	/label= Antigenic_region
FT	/note="used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"
FT	131..229
FT	/label= Cysteine_rich_domain
FT	169..240
FT	/label= Antigenic_region
FT	/note="used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"
FT	239..264
FT	/label= Transmembrane_domain
FT	265..468
FT	/label= Intracellular_domain
FT	267..298
FT	/label= Antigenic_region
FT	/note="used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"
FT	330..364
FT	/label= Antigenic_region
FT	/note="used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"
FT	379..422
FT	/label= DR4_receptor_death_domain
FT	391..404
FT	/label= Antigenic_region
FT	/note="used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"
FT	418..465
FT	/label= Antigenic_region
FT	/note="used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

PN WO200067793-A1.  
 XX 16-NOV-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 05-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US12163.  
 XX  
 PR 06-MAY-1999; 99US-0132922.  
 XX  
 PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
 PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 PA (NIJ/) NI J.  
 PA (ROSE/) ROSEN C A.  
 PA (PANJ/) PAN J G.  
 PA (GENT/) GENTZ R L.  
 PA (DIXI/) DIXIT V M.  
 XX  
 PI Ni J, Rosen CA, Pan JG, Gentz RL, Dixit VM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 2000-687621/67.  
 DR N-PSDB: D02214.  
 XX  
 PT Treating graft versus host disease, viral infection, cancer, leukemia,  
 PT immunodeficiency or an autoimmune disorder comprises administering a  
 PT first and second therapeutic agent -  
 XX  
 PS  
 PS Claim 1: Page 260-261; 269pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC The present sequence is a human Death Domain Containing Receptor-4 (DR4)  
 CC protein. DR4 is a member of Tumour Necrosis Factor (TNF) receptor family.  
 CC DR4 agonists are useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases  
 CC associated with inhibition of apoptosis and increased cell survival.  
 CC The DR4 antagonists are useful in the prevention and treatment of  
 CC diseases associated with increased apoptotic cell death. The DR4 agonists  
 CC and antagonists are useful in the treatment of diseases like diabetes  
 CC mellitus, AIDS, neurodegenerative disorders (Parkinson's disease,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease), myelodysplastic syndromes, ischaemic injury,  
 CC toxin-induced liver diseases, septic shock, cachexia, anorexia, graft  
 CC versus host disease, inflammatory disease (osteoarthritis, psoriasis),  
 CC wound healing, autoimmune disease (multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus  
 CC erythematosus-SLE), T-cell leukemias, viral infection (herpes viruses,  
 CC pox virus), immune deficiency disorders, cancer (follicular lymphomas,  
 CC melanoma) and cardiovascular disorders including peripheral artery  
 CC disease such as limb ischaemia. DR4 sequences are also useful in gene  
 CC therapy.  
 CC Note: This sequence is stated as being the same as that shown in

CC Figure-1 (v72023) of the specification. However the sequences differ  
at position 462.

XX Sequence 468 AA:

Query Match 3.6%; Score 16; DB 21; Length 468;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e-07;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 169 DCTPMSDIECVHESG 184  
|  
Db 220 dcpwstdiecvhkesg 235

RESULT 23

ID v72023 standard; Protein; 468 AA.

XX v72023;

XX 28-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human Death Domain Containing Receptor-4 protein, alternative version.

XX Human: Death Domain Containing Receptor-4; DR4; Immunosuppressive;  
KM cytostatic; antiviral; therapy, graft versus host disease; apoptosis;  
KM viral infection; cancer; leukaemia; autoimmune disorder; gene therapy;  
KM Tumour Necrosis Factor; TNF; diabetes mellitus; Parkinson's disease;  
KM neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; ischaemic injury;  
KM myelodysplastic syndrome; AIDS; Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome;  
KM toxin-induced liver disease; septic shock; cachexia; anorexia; SLE;  
KM systemic lupus erythematosus; immune deficiency disorder; melanoma;  
KM inflammatory disease; osteoarthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; peripheral artery disease; wound healing.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Peptide 1..23

FT Protein /label= Signal\_peptide

FT Protein /label= Mature\_DR4\_protein

FT Domain /label= Extracellular\_domain

FT Region /note= "This region is specifically claimed in

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Domain /label= Cysteine-rich\_domain

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Domain /label= Transmembrane\_domain

FT Domain /label= Intracellular\_domain

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Domain /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Domain /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Region /label= DR4\_receptor\_death\_domain

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Region 418..465

FT /label= Antigenic\_region

FT /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Misc-difference 462

FT /note= "Encoded by GCG"

PN WO200067793-A1.

XX 16-NOV-2000.

XX 05-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US12163.

XX 06-MAY-1999; 99US-0132922.

XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

XX (UNMT) UNITY MICHIGAN.

XX (NIJ/) NI J.

XX (ROSE/) ROSEN C A.

XX (PANJ/) PAN J G.

XX (GENT/) GENTZ R L.

XX (DIXI/) DIXIT V M.

XX NI J, Rosen CA, Pan JG, Gentz RL, Dixit VM;

XX MPI; 2000-687621/67.

XX N-PSDB; D02214.

XX Treating graft versus host disease, viral infection, cancer, leukemia,

XX immunodeficiency or an autoimmune disorder comprises administering a

XX first and second therapeutic agent

XX Claim 1; Fig 1; 269pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an alternative version of human Death Domain

XX Containing Receptor-4 (DR4) protein. DR4 is a member of Tumour

XX Necrosis Factor (TNF) receptor family. DR4 agonists are useful

XX in the prevention and treatment of diseases associated with inhibition

XX of apoptosis and increased cell survival. The DR4 antagonists are

XX increased apoptotic cell death. The DR4 agonists and antagonists

XX are useful in the treatment of diseases like diabetes mellitus, AIDS,

XX neurodegenerative disorders (Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease),

XX myelodysplastic syndromes, ischaemic injury, toxin-induced liver

XX diseases, septic shock, cachexia, anorexia, graft versus host disease,

XX inflammatory disease (osteoarthritis, psoriasis), autoimmune disease

XX (multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus-SLE), wound healing,

XX T-cell leukemias, viral infection (herpes viruses, pox virus), immune

XX deficiency disorder, cancer (follicular lymphomas, melanoma) and

XX cardiovascular disorders including peripheral artery disease such as

XX limb ischaemia. DR4 sequences are also useful in gene therapy.

CC Note: This sequence is stated as being the same as SEQ ID NO: 2

CC (Y72022) shown in sequence listing of the specification. However

CC the sequences differ at position 462.

XX Sequence 468 AA:

QY 169 DCTPMSDIECVHESG 184

Db 220 dcpwstdiecvhkesg 235

RESULT 24

ID B08546 standard; Protein; 468 AA.

XX B08546;

XX 20-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Human Death Domain Containing Receptor-4 protein, alternative version.

XX Human: Death Domain Containing Receptor-4; DR4; Immunosuppressive;  
KM cytostatic; antiviral; therapy, graft versus host disease; apoptosis;  
KM viral infection; cancer; leukaemia; autoimmune disorder; gene therapy;  
KM Tumour Necrosis Factor; TNF; diabetes mellitus; Parkinson's disease;  
KM neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; ischaemic injury;  
KM myelodysplastic syndrome; AIDS; Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome;  
KM toxin-induced liver disease; septic shock; cachexia; anorexia; SLE;  
KM systemic lupus erythematosus; immune deficiency disorder; melanoma;  
KM inflammatory disease; osteoarthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; peripheral artery disease; wound healing.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Peptide 1..23

FT Protein /label= Signal\_peptide

FT Protein /label= Mature\_DR4\_protein

FT Domain /label= Extracellular\_domain

FT Region /note= "This region is specifically claimed in

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Domain /label= Cysteine-rich\_domain

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Domain /label= Transmembrane\_domain

FT Domain /label= Intracellular\_domain

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Domain /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Domain /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

FT Region /label= DR4\_receptor\_death\_domain

FT Region /label= Antigenic\_region

FT Region /note= "Used for generating DR4-specific antibodies"

```

XX DE Amino acid sequence of a human TRAIL receptor polypeptide.
XX
XX
XX KM Human; TRAIL; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; diterpenoid triepoxide;
XX KM TNF related apoptosis-inducing ligand; tumour cell; TRAIL receptor;
XX KM TRAIL receptor ligand; solid tumour; carcinoma; mammary carcinoma;
XX KM non-small cell lung carcinoma.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200048619-A1.
XX
XX PD 24-AUG-2000.
XX
XX PF 15-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US03891.
XX
XX PR 16-FEB-1999; 99US-0120313.
XX
XX PA (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX
XX PI Rosen GD;
XX
XX DR WPI: 2000-558253/51.
XX
XX DR N-PSDB; A64326.
XX
XX PT Killing of tumour cells, e.g. solid tumours or carcinoma, comprises
XX PT administration of synergistic combination of diterpenoid diepoxide and
XX PT tumour necrosis factor related apoptosis-inducing ligand -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 26-27; 29pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence represents a human TRAIL (tumour necrosis factor
XX CC (TNF) related apoptosis-inducing ligand) receptor. The specification
XX CC describes a method for enhanced killing of tumour cells. The method
XX CC comprises contacting a susceptible tumour cell with a synergistic mixture
XX CC of a TRAIL receptor ligand and a diterpenoid triepoxide in a combined
XX CC dosage to kill at least 50 % of the cells. This mixture is synergistic,
XX CC and so is active at lower doses and against otherwise resistant cell
XX CC lines. The method is used for killing tumour cells, especially solid
XX CC tumours or carcinomas (especially mammary carcinoma or non-small cell
XX CC lung carcinoma).
XX
XX SQ Sequence 468 AA;

```

Query Match 3.6%; Score 16; DB 21; Length 468;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e-07;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

OY 169 DCTPMSDIECVHESG 184
DB 220 dcltpmsdiecvhkesg 235

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RESULT 25  
 B01339  
 ID B01339 standard; Protein; 468 AA.  
 XX  
 AC B01339;  
 XX  
 DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptor-1.  
 XX  
 XX ULL144; death receptor; apoptosis; programmed cell death; FAS;  
 KM TNF-R1; TRAMP; DR-6; TRAIL; modulation; treatment; cancer; virus;  
 KM human.  
 KM  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 PN WO200034335-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-JUN-2000.

```

XX XX 03-DEC-1999; 99WO-US26035.
XX PF
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205018.
XX
XX PA (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.
XX
XX PI Leong C, Phillips JH;
XX
XX DR WPI: 2000-423383/36.
XX
XX PT Purified or recombinant polypeptide for modulating apoptosis comprises
XX PT a sequence which binds to an antibody specific for ULL144 or its
XX PT fragments
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 70-71; 76pp; English.
XX
XX CC A pure or recombinant polypeptide which binds to a polyclonal antibody
XX CC specific for the mature ULL144 is useful for screening molecules which
XX CC block induction of apoptosis or interfere with antiapoptotic activity.
XX CC The polypeptide is also useful for modulating apoptosis and useful in
XX CC treatment of conditions associated with abnormal physiology or
XX CC development, such as cancer or degenerative conditions and for
XX CC regulation of viral infection and replication. At least five
XX CC different death receptors are known, which include the CD95
XX CC (Fas/APO-1), the TNF receptor-1, TNF receptor apoptosis-mediated
XX CC protein (TRAMP), death receptor-6 (DR-6), and TNF-related
XX CC apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptors 1, 2 and 4.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 468 AA;

```

Query Match 3.6%; Score 16; DB 21; Length 468;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e-07;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

OY 169 DCTPMSDIECVHESG 184
DB 220 dcltpmsdiecvhkesg 235

```

RESULT 26  
 B49241  
 ID B49241 standard; protein; 468 AA.  
 XX  
 AC B49241;  
 XX  
 DT 15-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human DR4 protein.  
 XX  
 DE Anti-Death receptor 4; DR4; antibody; apoptosis; cancer; arthritis;  
 KM autoimmune.  
 KM  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 PN WO200073349-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 07-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US14599.  
 XX  
 PR 28-MAY-1999; 99US-0322875.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Chuntharapai A, Dodge KH, Kim KJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 2001-041145/05.  
 XX  
 PT Novel anti-death receptor 4 antibodies useful for treating cancer and  
 PT immune related disorders such as Rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's  
 PT syndrome, Grave's disease and diabetes mellitus -

XX PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 126pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention relates to an anti-Death receptor 4 (DR4)  
 CC antibody. The antibodies of the invention are useful for inducing  
 CC apoptosis in mammalian cancer cells such as colon cancer cells and  
 CC for treating an immune-related disease in a mammal such as arthritis  
 CC and autoimmune disease.  
 XX SO Sequence 468 AA;

Query Match 3.6%; Score 16; DB 22; Length 468;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e-07;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 169 DCTPMSDIECVHKESG 184  
 |||  
 DB 220 dctpsdlecvcvhesg 235

RESULT 27  
 W98200  
 ID W98200 standard; Protein; 386 AA.  
 AC W98200;  
 XX  
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RTD, inhibitor of Apo-2 ligand-induced apoptosis.  
 XX  
 KM RTD; tumour necrosis factor receptor; trail receptor; Apo-2 ligand;  
 KM apoptosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

Location/Qualifiers  
 FH Key 1..55  
 FT Peptide /note- "signal peptide"  
 FT Protein 56..386  
 FT Domain /note- "mature protein"  
 FT /note- "extracellular domain, specifically claimed  
 in Claim 6"  
 FT Domain 213..232  
 FT /note- "transmembrane domain"  
 FT Domain 233..386  
 FT /note- "intracellular domain"  
 FT Modified-site 127  
 FT /note- "N-glycosylated"  
 FT Modified-site 171  
 FT /note- "N-glycosylated"  
 FT Modified-site 182  
 FT /note- "N-glycosylated"  
 FT Misc-difference 310  
 FT /label- Ser, Leu  
 FT Domain 99..139  
 FT /note- "cysteine-rich domain"  
 FT Domain 141..180  
 FT /note- "cysteine-rich domain"  
 FT Protein 1..212  
 FT /note- "extracellular domain polypeptide,  
 specifically claimed in Claim 7"  
 FT Protein 99..139  
 FT /note- "extracellular domain polypeptide,  
 specifically claimed in Claim 8"  
 FT Protein 141..180  
 FT /note- "extracellular domain polypeptide,  
 specifically claimed in Claim 9"  
 XX  
 PN WO910484-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-MAR-1999.

XX PF 14-JUL-1998; 98WO-0514552.  
 XX  
 PR 26-AUG-1997; 97US-0918874.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Gurney A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1999-254218/21.  
 DR N-PSDB; X25093.  
 XX  
 PT A new polypeptide, designated RTD.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 40-52; 58pp; English.  
 XX

The present sequence is human RTD, a novel protein capable of  
 binding Apo-2 ligand. RTD is a receptor for tumour necrosis  
 factor, belonging to the family of trail receptors. It is an  
 inhibitor of Apo-2 ligand-induced apoptosis, and acts as a decoy  
 receptor, lacking an intracellular signalling death domain. RTD  
 polypeptides can be obtained by expressing the polypeptide  
 encoded by the cDNA insert of the vectors deposited as ATCC 209201  
 or ATCC 209202 (see also X25093). These cDNAs differ in sequence  
 at a single nucleotide, resulting in serine or leucine at amino  
 acid position 310 of RTD. Isolated RTD polypeptides, especially  
 the extracellular domain (ECD), chimeric molecules including RTD or  
 its ECD, and nucleic acids encoding such polypeptides are claimed,  
 as are antibodies, vectors, host cells (especially CHO, yeast and  
 E. coli cells), transgenic and knockout animals, and a method of  
 modulating apoptosis in mammalian cells by exposing the cells to  
 CC RTD polypeptide. This therapy can be accomplished e.g. using in  
 CC vivo or ex vivo gene therapy techniques. RTD chimeric molecules  
 CC comprising immunoglobulin sequences can be used to inhibit Apo-2  
 CC ligand activities, e.g. apoptosis or NF-kappa B induction or the  
 CC activity of another ligand to which RTD binds.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 386 AA;

Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 20; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 156 CRTGCPRGWVKV 167  
 |||  
 DB 158 crtgcprgmwkv 169

RESULT 28  
 Y04144  
 ID Y04144 standard; Protein; 386 AA.  
 AC Y04144;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Tango-74 protein.  
 XX  
 KM Human; Tango-71; Tango-73; Tango-74; Tango-76; Tango-83; diagnosis;  
 KM detection.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9907850-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 18-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 06-AUG-1998; 98WO-US16502.  
 XX  
 PR 05-SEP-1997; 97US-0058108.  
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97US-0054966.  
 XX

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Goodearl ADJ, Holtzman DA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1999-167426/14.  
 DR N-PSDB; X18957.  
 XX  
 PT New TANGO polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding them - useful as  
 PT diagnostic agents and for treating disorders caused by aberrant  
 PT expression of TANGO  
 PS  
 XX Claim 8; Fig 3; 84pp; English.  
 CC The present sequence represents human Tango-74. Tango polypeptides are  
 CC useful for identifying compounds which bind the polypeptide via direct  
 CC binding, competition binding assays or Tango-71, -73, -74, 76 or -83-  
 CC mediated signal transduction. Tango polypeptides are also useful for  
 CC identifying modulating compounds by determining effect on Tango activity.  
 CC Tango polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for diagnosing diseases  
 CC related to aberrant expression of Tango, and Tango polypeptides are  
 CC useful for raising antibodies which can be used in diagnostic assays for  
 CC detection of Tango, and also for generating anti-idiotypic antibodies for  
 CC prevention and protection.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 386 AA;

Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 20; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 156 CRTGPRGMVKV 167  
 |||||  
 DB 158 CRTGPRGMVKV 169

RESULT 29  
 W99018  
 ID W99018 standard; Protein: 386 AA.  
 XX  
 AC W99018;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human TRAIL receptor 4A.  
 XX  
 KM Human; TRAIL; TRAIL receptor; immunoreactive; thrombotic microangiopathy;  
 KM HIV infection; tumour necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing ligand;  
 KM TNF related apoptosis inducing ligand; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
 KM multiple sclerosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W09903992-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-JAN-1999.  
 XX  
 PE 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14410.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JUL-1997; 97US-0892119.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMV ) IMMUNEX CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Degli-Esposti M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1999-132236/11.  
 DR N-PSDB; X18926.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated TRAIL receptor polypeptides - used to develop products  
 PT for treating e.g. thrombotic microangiopathy, multiple sclerosis,  
 PT systemic lupus erythematosus or HIV infection  
 PS  
 XX Claim 1; Fig 1; 51pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a human tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-related  
 CC apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptor designated TRAILR4A. TRAILR  
 CC proteins can be used for binding TRAIL, e.g. to measure or inhibit the  
 CC biological activity of TRAIL. TRAILR proteins can be used for treating  
 CC thrombotic microangiopathies, e.g. thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura  
 CC (TTP) or haemolytic-uraemic syndrome (HUS), clotting of small blood  
 CC vessels in e.g. AIDS, multiple sclerosis or systemic lupus erythematosus  
 CC or for reducing TRAIL-mediated death of T cells in HIV-infected patients.  
 CC They can also be used to purify TRAIL or TRAIL-expressing cells or as  
 CC carriers for delivering agents to cells bearing TRAIL.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 386 AA;

Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 20; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 156 CRTGPRGMVKV 167  
 |||||  
 DB 158 CRTGPRGMVKV 169

RESULT 30  
 W99019  
 ID W99019 standard; Protein: 386 AA.  
 XX  
 AC W99019;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human TRAIL receptor 4B.

XX Human; TRAIL; TRAIL receptor; immunoreactive; thrombotic microangiopathy;  
 KM HIV infection; tumour necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing ligand;  
 KM TNF related apoptosis inducing ligand; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
 KM multiple sclerosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W09903992-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-JAN-1999.  
 XX  
 PE 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14410.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JUL-1997; 97US-0892119.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMV ) IMMUNEX CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Degli-Esposti M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1999-132236/11.  
 DR N-PSDB; X18927.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated TRAIL receptor polypeptides - used to develop products  
 PT for treating e.g. thrombotic microangiopathy, multiple sclerosis,  
 PT systemic lupus erythematosus or HIV infection  
 PS  
 XX Claim 1; Fig 2; 51pp; English.

The present sequence is a human tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-related  
 CC apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptor designated TRAILR4B. TRAILR  
 CC proteins can be used for binding TRAIL, e.g. to measure or inhibit the  
 CC biological activity of TRAIL. TRAILR proteins can be used for treating  
 CC thrombotic microangiopathies, e.g. thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura  
 CC (TTP) or haemolytic-uraemic syndrome (HUS), clotting of small blood  
 CC vessels in e.g. AIDS, multiple sclerosis or systemic lupus erythematosus  
 CC or for reducing TRAIL-mediated death of T cells in HIV-infected patients.  
 CC They can also be used to purify TRAIL or TRAIL-expressing cells or as  
 CC carriers for delivering agents to cells bearing TRAIL.



SQ Sequence 386 AA;  
 Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 20; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 156 CRTGCPRGWVKV 167  
 |||||  
 Db 158 CRTGCPRGWVKV 169  
 RESULT 31  
 ID W92792 standard; Protein; 386 AA.  
 XX W92792;  
 AC W92792;  
 XX  
 DT 12-APR-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Human TNF receptor TR10 protein.  
 XX  
 KW TR10; tumour necrosis factor receptor; TNF; human; agonist; treatment;  
 KW disease; apoptosis; inhibition; cancer; lymphoma; carcinoma; tumour;  
 KW autoimmune disease; viral infection; inflammation; graft rejection; AIDS;  
 KW graft versus host disease; antagonist; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KW myelodysplastic syndrome; ischemic injury; liver disease; drug screening;  
 KW septic shock; cachexia; anorexia; detection; diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT Peptide 1..55  
 FT Protein /label= signal\_peptide  
 FT Protein 56..386  
 FT Domain /label= TR10  
 FT Domain 56..212  
 FT Domain /label= extracellular\_domain  
 FT Domain 213..230  
 FT Domain /label= transmembrane\_domain  
 FT Domain 231..386  
 FT Domain /label= intracellular\_domain  
 XX  
 PN MO9854202-A1.  
 PD 03-DEC-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 29-MAY-1998; 98MO-US10981.  
 XX  
 PR 09-DEC-1997; 97US-0069112.  
 PR 30-MAY-1997; 97US-0050936.  
 XX  
 PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
 XX  
 PI NJ J, Rosen CA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1999-059803/05.  
 DR N-PSDB; V72101.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated human tumour necrosis factor-like receptor TR10 - used  
 PT to develop products for treating, e.g. cancers, autoimmune  
 PT disorders, viral infections, inflammation, graft rejection,  
 PT neurodegenerative disorders or septic shock  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Fig 1A-D; 85pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents a novel human tumour necrosis factor (TNF)  
 CC receptor. TR10 polypeptides or agonists can be used for treating  
 CC diseases and disorders associated with inhibition of apoptosis, e.g.  
 CC cancers (e.g. follicular lymphomas, carcinomas with p53 mutations, and  
 CC hormone-dependent tumours, such as breast cancer, prostate cancer,  
 CC Kaposi's sarcoma and ovarian cancer), autoimmune disorders (e.g. systemic  
 CC lupus erythematosus and immune-related glomerulonephritis rheumatoid

CC arthritis), viral infections (e.g. herpes viruses, pox viruses and  
 CC adenoviruses), inflammation, graft versus host disease, acute graft  
 CC rejection and chronic graft rejection. Antagonists can be used for  
 CC treating diseases and disorders associated with increased apoptosis,  
 CC e.g. AIDS, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer' disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Retinitis pigmentosa,  
 CC cerebellar degeneration), myelodysplastic syndromes (e.g. aplastic  
 CC anemia), ischemic injury (e.g. as caused by myocardial infarction, stroke  
 CC and reperfusion injury), toxin-induced liver disease (e.g. as caused by  
 CC alcohol), septic shock, cachexia and anorexia. Antagonists can also be  
 CC used for treating inflammatory diseases and disorders, e.g. inflammatory  
 CC bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriasis and  
 CC septicemia. The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and  
 CC drug screening.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 386 AA;  
 Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 20; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 156 CRTGCPRGWVKV 167  
 |||||  
 Db 158 CRTGCPRGWVKV 169  
 RESULT 32  
 ID B01341 standard; Protein; 386 AA.  
 XX B01341;  
 AC B01341;  
 XX  
 DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 DE TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptor-3.  
 DE UL144; death receptor; apoptosis; programmed cell death; FAS;  
 KW TNF-R1; TRAMP; DR-6; TRAIL; modulation; treatment; cancer; virus;  
 KW human.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN MO200034335-A2.  
 PD 15-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 03-DEC-1999; 99MO-US26035.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205018.  
 XX  
 PA (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Leong C, Phillips JH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 2000-423383/36.  
 XX  
 PT Purified or recombinant polypeptide for modulating apoptosis comprises  
 PT a sequence which binds to an antibody specific for UL144 or its  
 PT fragments  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure: Page 73-74; 76pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A pure or recombinant polypeptide which binds to a polyclonal antibody  
 CC specific for the mature UL144 is useful for screening molecules which  
 CC block induction of apoptosis or interfere with antiapoptotic activity.  
 CC The polypeptide is also useful for modulating apoptosis and useful in  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with abnormal physiology and/or  
 CC development, such as cancer or degenerative conditions and for  
 CC regulation of viral infection and replication. At least five  
 CC different death receptors are known, which include the CD95  
 CC (Fas/Apo-1), the TNF receptor-1, TNF receptor apoptosis-mediated  
 CC protein (TRAMP), death receptor-6 (DR-6), and TNF-related

CC apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptors 1, 2 and 4.  
 XX Sequence 386 AA:

Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 21; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 156 CRTGCPRGWVKV 167  
 |||  
 Db 158 crtgcprgmkv 169

RESULT 33  
 Y69991  
 ID Y69991 standard; Protein: 386 AA.

AC Y69991;  
 XX  
 DT 31-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX Human receptor-associated protein from Incyte clone 3472455.

XX Human receptor-associated protein; HRAP; Incyte clone 3472455;  
 KW cytosolic; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; cardiant; antianaemic;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; antiallergic antirheumatic;  
 KW antiaslomatic; osteopathic; antidiabetic; dermatological;  
 KW neuroprotective; diagnosis; treatment; prevention; reproductive disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular; cell proliferative; autoimmune; inflammatory; allergy;  
 KW gastrointestinal; atherosclerosis; cirrhosis; leukaemia; cancer; AIDS;  
 KW arthritis; anaemia; asthma; dermatitis; diabetes; osteoporosis;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; irritable bowel syndrome.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT Modified-site 13  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 77  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 87  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 126  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 133  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 145  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 157  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 173  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 189  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 231  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 263  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 281  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 291  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 310  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 345  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 352  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 361  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 369  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential phosphorylation site"

FT Modified-site 127  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential N-glycosylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 182  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential N-glycosylation site"  
 FT Modified-site 277  
 FT Modified-site /note= "Potential N-glycosylation site"  
 FT Binding-site 185..192  
 FT Binding-site /label= ATP/GTP-binding-site  
 FT Region 99..180  
 FT Signature-sequence  
 FT /label= "TNR/NGFR cysteine-rich region"  
 FT /note= "TNR/NGFR cysteine-rich region"

MO200008155-A2.

XX 17-FEB-2000.

XX 06-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17777.

XX 07-AUG-1998; 98US-0160065.

XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098703.

XX (INCY-) INCYTE PHARM INC.

XX Hillman JL, Yue H, Lal P, Tang YT, Gorgone GA, Guegler KJ;  
 PI Cortley NC, Baughn MR;

XX WPI: 2000-205710/18.

XX N-PDB: 250893.

XX New human receptor-associated proteins (HRAP) useful for the diagnosis,  
 PT treatment and prevention of cell proliferative, autoimmune,  
 PT inflammatory, reproductive, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal  
 PT disorders

XX Claim 1: Page 78-79; 99pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a human receptor-associated protein  
 CC (HRAP) from Incyte clone 3472455 obtained from LUNGNOT27 cDNA library.  
 CC This sequence is expressed in musculoskeletal, cardiovascular  
 CC and urologic tissues. HRAP has cytosolic, immunomodulatory,  
 CC antiinflammatory, cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, hepatotropic,  
 CC antihypertic, antirheumatic, osteopathic, antiallergic, antianaemic,  
 CC antiaslomatic, antidiabetic, dermatological and neuroprotective  
 CC activities. The present sequence is useful in the diagnosis, treatment  
 CC and prevention of disorders associated with HRAP expression, especially  
 CC cell proliferative, autoimmune/inflammatory, reproductive,  
 CC cardiovascular and gastrointestinal disorders (e.g. atherosclerosis,  
 CC cirrhosis, leukaemia, cancer, AIDS, arthritis, allergies, anaemia,  
 CC asthma, dermatitis, diabetes, osteoporosis, multiple sclerosis and  
 CC irritable bowel syndrome).

XX Sequence 386 AA;

Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 21; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 156 CRTGCPRGWVKV 167  
 |||  
 Db 158 crtgcprgmkv 169

RESULT 34  
 B50892  
 ID B50892 standard; Protein: 386 AA.

XX B50892;

XX 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human TR10 receptor.

XX

KM Human, TR10 receptor; cytosolic; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective;  
 KM antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; antiparkinsonian; neurotropic; cardiant;  
 KM vasotropic; antiallergic; antidiabetic; vulnery; ophthalmological;  
 KM antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; gene therapy;  
 KM tumour necrosis factor receptor; cancer; leukaemia; autoimmune disorder;  
 KM apoptosis; cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disease; wound;  
 KM infection; neurological disease; protein coordinate data.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX MO200073321-A1.  
 PM 07-DEC-2000.  
 PD 26-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US14554.  
 XX 28-MAY-1999; 9905-0136786.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 9905-0142563.  
 PR 15-JUL-1999; 9905-0144023.  
 XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
 PA Rosen CA, NJ;  
 PI WPI; 2001-025250/03.  
 DR N-PSDB; C91408.  
 DR Nucleic acid encoding a tumor necrosis factor receptor 10, useful in  
 PT the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of cancer, autoimmune disorders,  
 PT and diseases and disorders associated with apoptosis -  
 PS Claim 20; Fig 1; 212pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is given in a specification relating to an isolated  
 CC nucleic acid encoding a human tumour necrosis factor receptor TR10.  
 CC The TR10 polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibodies, agonists and  
 CC antagonists are useful in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of  
 CC cancer, such as breast and ovarian cancer and leukaemia; autoimmune  
 CC disorders such as multiple sclerosis; Crohn's disease and graft versus  
 CC host disease; diseases associated with increased apoptosis such as AIDS,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disorders  
 CC such as limb ischaemia and congenital heart defects; inflammatory  
 CC diseases e.g. allergy; wound healing; disorders associated with  
 CC neovascularisation, e.g. diabetic retinopathy; infectious diseases such  
 CC as viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections; and neurological  
 CC diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.  
 XX SQ Sequence 386 AA;  
 Query Match 2.7%; Score 12; DB 22; Length 386;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0043;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 156 CRTGCPRGWVKV 167  
 DB 158 crtgcprgmkv 169  
 RESULT 35  
 W00635  
 ID W00635 standard; Protein: 362 AA.  
 AC W00635;  
 XX 19-NOV-1996 (first entry)  
 DE ILTV glycoprotein gi.  
 XX Infectious laryngotracheitis virus; ILTV; herpesvirus;  
 KM attenuation; vector; vaccine; chicken; poultry; immunisation;  
 KM glycoprotein gi.  
 XX

OS Infectious laryngotracheitis virus.  
 XX W09508622-A1.  
 PM 30-MAR-1995.  
 PD 16-SEP-1994; 94MO-US10628.  
 PF 24-SEP-1993; 93US-0126597.  
 PR (SYTR) SYNTRO CORP.  
 PA Cochran MD, Wild MA;  
 PI WPI; 1995-139591/18.  
 DR N-PSDB; T33504.  
 DR Recombinant attenuated infectious laryngotracheitis virus - for use  
 PT in vaccines to protect poultry from infection from the virus, also  
 PT methods of distinguishing between vaccinated and naturally infected  
 PT birds  
 PS Example 1; Page 102-103; 177pp; English.  
 XX The gi gene, spanning nucleotides 9874-10962 of the unique short  
 CC region (T33504) of infectious laryngotracheitis virus (ILTV),  
 CC codes for a glycoprotein (W00635) of approx. 39,7535 mol.wt.  
 CC The gi glycoprotein is homologous to Varicella-zoster gi.  
 CC Deletion of the gi gene results in an attenuated ILTV that  
 CC is useful as a vaccine against ILTV disease in chickens.  
 CC Recombinant virus deleted for gi was safe in animal trials.  
 CC Deletion of the gi gene serves as a negative marker to  
 CC distinguish vaccines from infected animals. A gene coding  
 CC for a foreign antigen may be inserted into the gi gene to  
 CC produce a recombinant multivalent vaccine.  
 XX SQ Sequence 362 AA;  
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 9; DB 16; Length 362;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 216 IGVTVAAV 224  
 DB 272 igvtvaav 280  
 RESULT 36  
 W06787  
 ID W06787 standard; Protein: 362 AA.  
 AC W06787;  
 XX 02-JUN-1997 (first entry)  
 DE ILTV glycoprotein gi.  
 XX ILTV; vaccine; vector; attenuation; poultry;  
 KM avian infectious bronchitis virus; Newcastle disease virus;  
 KM infectious bursal disease virus of chickens;  
 KM Marek's disease virus; herpesvirus; glycoprotein gi.  
 XX Infectious laryngotracheitis virus USDA strain 8302.  
 OS  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH Peptide 1..22  
 FT /label- Sig-peptide 23..362  
 FT Protein /label- Mat-protein 272..292  
 FT Region /label- Transmembrane\_helix  
 XX

PN W09629396-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-SEP-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 21-MAR-1996; 96MO-US03916.  
 XX  
 PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0468190.  
 PR 23-MAR-1995; 95US-0410121.  
 XX  
 PA (SYTR ) SYNTRO CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Cochran MD, Wild MA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-443172/44.  
 DR N-PSDB; T44384;  
 DR N-PSDB; T44385.  
 XX  
 PS Recombinant infectious laryngotracheitis virus with deletion in the  
 PT glycoprotein G, g1 or US2 gene, etc. - useful for vaccines against  
 PT infectious laryngotracheitis in poultry  
 XX  
 PS Example 11: Page 110-111; 216pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Glycoprotein g1 (W06787) is encoded by ORF8 of the unique short  
 CC region (T44384) of infectious laryngotracheitis virus (ILTV). It  
 CC shows homology to the Varicella zoster virus g1 glycoprotein.  
 CC Recombinant ILTV g1 protein produced in a swinepox virus reacts to  
 CC convalescent sera from ILTV-infected chickens. Deletion of the g1  
 CC gene results in an attenuated ILTV that is useful as a vaccine and  
 CC as a negative marker to distinguish vaccinated from infected  
 CC animals. Insertion of a foreign gene into the g1 gene allows  
 CC prodn. of multivalent vaccines.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 362 AA;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 9; DB 17; Length 362;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 216 IGVYTAAYV 224  
 |||||  
 DB 272 IGVYAAV 280

RESULT 37

B26991  
 ID B26991 standard; Protein; 67 AA.

AC B26991;

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human DR4 death domain.

XX Human; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; TR9 receptor; immunosuppressive;  
 KW antiinflammatory; cardiant; antiasthmatic; antidiabetic; anti-allergic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; cardiant; antiasthmatic; antidiabetic; anti-allergic;  
 KW antineoplastic; gene therapy; Death Domain Containing Receptor 6;  
 KW common variable immunodeficiency; X-linked agammaglobulinemia;  
 KW severe combined immunodeficiency; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome;  
 KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; allergic encephalomyelitis;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; diabetes mellitus; asthma; epilepsy; cancer;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; neurological disease; protein coordinate data;  
 KW osteoprotegerin; DR4.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN W0200056862-A1.

XX 28-SEP-2000.

PF 16-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US06831.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0126019.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134220.  
 XX  
 PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
 XX  
 PI NI J, Gentz RL, Yu G, Fan P;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-594575/56.

XX Nucleic acid molecule encoding a human tumor necrosis factor receptor,  
 PT known as TR9, useful for treating, preventing and diagnosing severe  
 PT combined immunodeficiency, autoimmune diseases, HIV infection, epilepsy  
 PT and cancer -

PS Disclosure; Fig 4C; 220pp; English.

XX The present sequence is the death domain of DR4. It was used for  
 CC comparison to a domain of a novel human tumour necrosis factor receptor,  
 CC designated TR9. The TR9 receptor is also known as Death Domain Containing  
 CC Receptor 6. TR9 polypeptides, polynucleotides or agonists are useful for  
 CC treating, preventing or diagnosing common variable immunodeficiency,  
 CC X-linked agammaglobulinemia, severe combined immunodeficiency and  
 CC Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, autoimmune diseases (such as rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes  
 CC mellitus and asthma), HIV infection, epilepsy, cancer, cardiovascular  
 CC diseases and other neurological diseases.

XX Sequence 67 AA;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 21; Length 67;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 KWNKKTGR 395  
 |||||  
 DB 36 kwnkktgr 43

RESULT 38

W49034  
 ID W49034 standard; Protein; 144 AA.

AC W49034;

DT 06-NOV-1998 (first entry)

DE Human death domain-1.

XX Human death domain-1; cell death; apoptosis; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; ischaemic injury; myocardial infarction; AIDS;  
 KW osteoporosis; chronic degenerative liver disease cancer;  
 KW autoimmune disorder; viral infection; rheumatoid arthritis.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN EP857782-A2.

XX 12-AUG-1998.

PD 20-NOV-1997; 97EP-0309346.

PF 27-JAN-1997; 97US-0789355.

PR (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.

XX Emery JG;

XX WPI; 1998-416005/36.

DR N-PSDB; V32819.

XX New DNA encoding human cell death domain polypeptide used to

PT diagnose and treat diseases associated with enhanced or inhibited  
 PT activity - e.g. Alzheimer's disease, myocardial infarction, AIDS,  
 PT osteoporosis, cancer and autoimmune diseases  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Fig 1; 17pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents the human death domain-1 (DD-1) protein.  
 CC The DD-1 cDNA was isolated from a human bone marrow cDNA library.  
 CC Agonists and antagonists against DD-1 activity are claimed to be  
 CC useful for treating patients in need of enhanced or inhibited DD-1  
 CC activity respectively. The DD-1 cDNA and the DD-1 protein it  
 CC encodes are claimed to be useful for the treatment of diseases  
 CC associated with excess or inappropriate cell death, such as  
 CC neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), ischaemic  
 CC injury (e.g. myocardial infarction), AIDS, osteoporosis, and chronic  
 CC degenerative liver disease. The DD-1 cDNA and protein are also claimed  
 CC to be useful for treating diseases associated with an inhibition of  
 CC apoptosis such as cancer, autoimmune disorders and viral infections  
 CC and in the treatment of chronic inflammation associated with diseases  
 CC such as rheumatoid arthritis.  
 CC  
 SO Sequence 144 AA:  
 XX  
 SO  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 19; Length 144;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 388 KVNKTKGR 395  
 |||||||  
 Db 90 KVNKTKGR 97  
 RESULT 39  
 Y32944  
 ID Y32944 standard; Protein; 240 AA.  
 XX  
 AC Y32944;  
 XX  
 DT 09-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Mutant threonine dehydratase/deaminase protein sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Threonine dehydratase/deaminase; TD; feedback insensitive mutant;  
 KM molecular marker; isoleucine toxic structural analog resistance;  
 KM isoleucine production; biosynthesis; degradable biopolymer; herbicide;  
 KM polyhydroxybutyrate; antibiotic resistance marker; mutin.  
 XX  
 OS Arabidopsis thaliana.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 PN MO9941395-A1.  
 PD 19-AUG-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 08-JAN-1999; 99WO-US00560.  
 XX  
 PR 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14362.  
 PR 17-FEB-1998; 98US-0074875.  
 XX  
 PA (DOMC ) DOW AGRSCIENCES LLC.  
 PA (PURD ) PURDUE RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 PI Larrinua IM, Merlo DJ, Mourad GS, Paredy DR;  
 DR MPI; 1999-527375/44.  
 DR N-PSDB; Z11202.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding threonine dehydratase/deaminase resistant  
 PT to feedback inhibition, useful as selection marker for cell  
 PT transformation and to impart herbicide resistance  
 XX  
 PS Claim 13; Page 116-117; 194pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a mutant Arabidopsis thaliana threonine  
 CC dehydratase/deaminase (TD) protein of the invention. The protein is a  
 CC feedback insensitive mutant. The TD DNA sequence is used as molecular  
 CC marker (imparting resistance to toxic structural analogues of isoleucine)  
 CC for selecting transformed cells and to produce transformants with  
 CC increased levels of isoleucine (and thus better nutritional value) or of  
 CC intermediates in biosynthesis of isoleucine (e.g. 2-oxobutyrate, for  
 CC synthesis of the degradable biopolymer poly(hydroxybutyrate)). Also  
 CC TD-expressing plants permit use of the isoleucine structural analogues as  
 CC herbicides. The DNA sequences are alternatives for antibiotic resistance  
 CC markers (which are potentially harmful to the environment). Since no  
 CC human analog of TD exists (humans can not synthesize isoleucine), it  
 CC should be safe to use.  
 CC  
 SO Sequence 240 AA;  
 XX  
 SO  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 20; Length 240;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 18;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 283 QVPEQEME 290  
 |||||||  
 Db 206 QVPEQEME 213  
 RESULT 40  
 Y05708  
 ID Y05708 standard; Protein; 240 AA.  
 XX  
 AC Y05708;  
 XX  
 DT 19-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Feedback insensitive threonine dehydratase/deaminase polypeptide.  
 XX  
 XX Threonine dehydratase/deaminase; omr1 gene; feedback inhibition;  
 KM transgenic plant; selectable marker; isoleucine; mutant.  
 XX  
 OS Arabidopsis thaliana.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT Misc-difference 147  
 FT /note="Arg in wild-type enzyme"  
 FT Misc-difference 192  
 FT /note="Arg in wild-type enzyme"  
 FT Region 134..152  
 FT /note="regulatory region R4"  
 FT Region 184..202  
 FT /note="regulatory region R6"  
 XX  
 PN WO9902656-A1.  
 PD 21-JAN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14362.  
 XX  
 PR 17-FEB-1998; 98US-0074875.  
 PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0052096.  
 XX  
 PA (PURD ) PURDUE RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 PI Mourad GS;  
 DR MPI; 1999-120860/10.  
 DR N-PSDB; X25337.  
 XX  
 PT New sequences encode mutant threonine dehydratase/deaminase - which  
 PT is insensitive to feedback inhibition, useful as a selective marker  
 PT to produce transformed cells resistant to toxic isoleucine analogues  
 XX

PS Disclosure: Page 68-69; 120pp; English.

XX This sequence represents the regulatory region of an Arabidopsis  
CC thaliana mutant threonine dehydratase/deaminase (TD) which, unlike  
CC the wild-type enzyme (see Y05702), is insensitive to feedback  
CC inhibition by isoleucine. It is encoded by one of 9 claimed  
CC polynucleotides (see X25332-40), originally isolated and cloned from  
CC A. thaliana mutant line GM1b (omr1/omr1), which encode a feedback  
CC insensitive TD. These can be used to transform a wide variety of  
CC plants, fungi, bacteria and yeast. The polynucleotides differ from  
CC the wild-type only by 2 point mutations, which result in R499C and  
CC R554H amino acid substitutions (numbering according to wild-type  
CC TD) in the R4 and R6 regulatory regions. These forms of TD are not  
CC only insensitive to feedback inhibition by isoleucine, but are also  
CC insensitive to structural analogues of isoleucine that are toxic to  
CC plants and microorganisms which synthesise only wild-type TD.  
CC Nucleotide sequences encoding mutated forms of TD can therefore be  
CC used to create cells that are insensitive to compounds normally  
CC toxic to cells expressing only wild-type TD enzymes, and thus may  
CC be used to provide a biochemical selectable marker. Transformants  
CC harboring a nucleotide sequence comprising a promoter operably  
CC linked to a mutated TD sequence demonstrate increased levels of  
CC isoleucine production, and thus provide an improved nutrient source.

XX Sequence 240 AA;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 20; Length 240;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 18;

Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 283 GVEQEME 290

DB 206 qvpeqeme 213

RESULT 41

W64668 standard; Protein: 259 AA.

XX W64668;

DT 23-OCY-1998 (first entry)

XX Human TRID protein.

XX TRAIL receptor without intracellular domain; TRID; TNFR-5; human; ligand;

KW tumour necrosis factor receptor-5; TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand;

KW haematopoietic tissue; immune system; ligand; apoptosis; treatment.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Peptide 1..27

FT Protein /label= signal

FT /label= TRID

FT Region 42..52

FT /label= epitope

FT Region 58..66

FT /label= epitope

FT Region 68..76

FT /label= epitope

FT Region 79..85

FT /label= epitope

FT Region 91..102

FT /label= epitope

FT Region 110..122

FT /label= epitope

FT Region 126..136

FT /label= epitope

FT Region 142..148

FT /label= epitope

XX W09830693-A2.

XX 16-JUL-1998.

XX 13-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00152.

XX 07-AUG-1997; 97US-0054885.

XX 14-JAN-1997; 97US-0035496.

XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

XX Ebner R, Feng P, Gentz RL, Ni J, Ruben SM, Wei Y;

XX Yu G;

XX WPT. 1998-399141/34.

XX N-PSDB: V51348.

XX Human TRAIL receptor without an intracellular domain polypeptide -

XX used in the diagnosis of immune system-related disorder(s)

XX Claim 1b; Fig 1; 90pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a human TRID (TRAIL (TNF-related  
CC apoptosis-inducing ligand) receptor without an intracellular domain).  
CC TRID is a member of the tumour necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) family  
CC also known as TNFR-5. TRID is expressed in haematopoietic tissues and  
CC other normal human tissues. For a number of immune system-related  
CC disorders, substantially altered (whether increased or decreased) levels  
CC of TRID gene expression can be detected, therefore the TRID polypeptides,  
CC nucleic acids and antibodies are useful in the diagnosis of such immune  
CC system related disorders. Mutations of the TRID gene can also be  
CC detected. TRID can also be used to identify ligands which may be useful  
CC in the treatment of apoptosis related disorders. TRID is administered to  
CC humans at a parenteral dose of 0.01 to 1 mg/kg/day.

XX Sequence 259 AA;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 19; Length 259;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 20;

Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 149 SPEMCRKC 156

DB 121 spemcrkc 128

RESULT 42

Y05726 standard; Protein: 259 AA.

XX Y05726;

DT 19-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor TRAIL-R3.

XX TRAIL-R3; tumour necrosis factor receptor; apoptosis; cancer;

XX therapy.

XX Mammalia.

XX Key

FT Peptide 1..24

FT Protein /note= "signal peptide"

FT /note= "mature protein"

FT Region 162..175

FT /note= "TAPE repeat"

FT Region 176..191

FT /note= "TAPE repeat"

FT Region 192..206

FT	/note= "TAPE repeat"
FT	207..221
FT	/note= "TAPE repeat"
FT	222..236
FT	/note= "TAPE repeat"
FT	238..259
FT	/note= "transmembrane domain"
XX	
PN	W09912963-A2.
PD	18-MAR-1999.
XX	
PF	11-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19029.
XX	
PR	06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084422.
PR	12-SEP-1997; 97US-0058631.
XX	
PA	(BIOJ ) BIOGEN INC.
XX	
PI	Tschopp J;
DR	WP1; 1999-276942/23.
DR	N-PSTDB; X25349.
XX	
PT	Novel tumor necrosis factor receptor proteins TRAIL-R2 and TRAIL-R3
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 28; 28pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents TRAIL-R3, a novel mammalian
CC	cysteine-rich receptor of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family.
CC	The invention is related to novel receptors for TRAIL, i.e. TRAIL-2
CC	(see Y05725) and TRAIL-3. TRAIL-3 is highly glycosylated. It is
CC	a putative glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored protein, which is
CC	either cell-associated or processed and secreted. Secreted
CC	TRAIL-R3 competes for the binding of TRAIL to TRAIL-R1 and/or
CC	TRAIL-R2, thereby acting as an inhibitor of apoptosis. Expression
CC	of TRAIL-R3 is restricted to peripheral blood lymphocytes and
CC	skeletal muscle. It is likely that TRAIL-R3 acts as an important
CC	regulator of TRAIL-R2 and -R3 induced cell death in vivo. A method
CC	for preventing or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of
CC	an immunological disease involves administering a TRAIL-R2 or
CC	TRAIL-R3 blocking agent such as a soluble TRAIL-R (preferably
CC	comprising a human immunoglobulin Fc domain) and an antibody. A
CC	method of treating cancer involves administration of antibodies
CC	against TRAIL-R3 or TRAIL-R2. A method of inducing cell death
CC	involves administration of an agent capable of inhibiting the
CC	binding of TRAIL-R2 or -R3 to its ligand.
XX	
SO	Sequence 259 AA:
Query Match	1.8%; Score 8; DB 20; Length 259;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 20;
Matches 8; Conservative	0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	149 SPDMCKC 156         Db 121 spemcrkc 128
RESULT 43	
ID W93578	W93578 standard; Protein; 259 AA.
AC W93578;	
DT 18-JUN-1999	(first entry)
DE Human hAP09 protein.	
XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor; signal transducer molecule; TNF; AP04;	
XX developmental abnormality; gestational abnormality; prostate cancer;	
KW AP06; AP08; AP09; TNRL-I; TNRL-3; diagnosis; treatment; therapy; disease;	

KW	cytoplasmic domain; immunogen; antibody preparation; breast carcinoma;
KV	apoptosis; human.
XX	
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FN	W09911791-A2.
XX	
PD	11-MAR-1999.
XX	
XX	04-SEP-1998; 98WO-US18393.
XX	
PR	05-SEP-1997; 97US-0924634.
XX	
PA	(UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX	
P1	Chaudhary PM;
XX	
DR	WPI: 1999-205191/17.
XX	
DR	N-PSDB; X23412.
XX	
PT	New Tumor Necrosis Factor family receptor polypeptides and ligands -
PT	useful for diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer and
PT	developmental or gestational abnormalities
XX	
PS	Claim 24; Fig 6: 156pp: English.
XX	
CC	This invention describes isolated Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) family
CC	receptor polypeptides: APO4, APO6, APO8 and APO9 or their active
CC	fragments, and isolated TNF related ligands 1 and 3 (TNRL1 and TNRL3) or
CC	their active fragments. APO4 is useful for diagnosing prostate cancer
CC	by determining levels of APO4 in an individual. Prostate cancer can also
CC	be treated using APO4 selective binding agents linked to a therapeutic
CC	moety. APO4 polypeptides are also useful for identifying selective
CC	binding agents, useful in diagnosis/treatment of disease by binding of
CC	agents to the polypeptide/active fragment which is extracellular, or
CC	expressed on the cell surface. The binding is preferably performed in
CC	vivo. APO4 polypeptides/active fragments are also useful for screening
CC	for agonists and antagonists by binding and observing the changer in APO4
CC	activity. Effective pharmacological agents useful in diagnosis or
CC	treatment of disease are also identified using APO4 polypeptides/active
CC	fragments and APO4 signal transducer molecules that specifically interact
CC	with a cytoplasmic domain of APO4 and detecting a change in level of APO4
CC	activity. The method is performed in vivo or in vitro. APO polypeptides
CC	are all useful as immunogens for preparing antibodies. APO4 is also
CC	useful for diagnosis/treatment of developmental or gestational
CC	abnormalities. APO8 was transfected to human Breast carcinoma cell line
CC	MCF-7, and induced apoptosis.
XX	
XX	
SO	Sequence 259 AA;
XX	
Query Match	1.8%; Score 8; DB 20; Length 259;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 20;
Matches 8; Conservative	0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	149 SPENCRKC 156
Db	121 spemcrkc 128
XX	
RESULT	44
W88408	W88408 standard; Protein; 259 AA.
XX	
AC	W88408;
XX	
DT	26-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human Apo-2Dcr protein (amino acids 1-259).
XX	
XX	Apo-2Dcr; human; apoptosis; tumour necrosis factor receptor;
KW	neurodegeneration; autoimmune disease; inflammation; cancer;
KW	therapy.





CC cells and certain haematopoietic cells, to regulate antiviral responses  
 CC and to prevent certain autoimmune diseases after stimulation of TRID by  
 CC an agonist or TRAIL binding facilitator. The antibodies which bind TRID  
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating and/or preventing diseases  
 CC associated with increased or decreased apoptotic cell death. The TRID  
 CC polynucleotides, proteins, antibodies, agonists and antagonists are  
 CC useful in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of: (a) cancer;  
 CC (b) autoimmune disorders; (c) diseases associated with increased  
 CC apoptosis; (d) cardiovascular disorders; and (e) viral infection.

XX Sequence 259 AA:

Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 22; Length 259;  
 Best local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 20;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 149 SPEMCRKC 156  
 |||||  
 Db 121 spemcrkc 128

RESULT 46

B53091 ID B53091 standard; Protein: 259 AA.

XX AC B53091;

XX DT 28-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human angiogenesis-associated protein PRO366, SEQ ID NO:152.

XX KW Human: angiogenesis-associated protein: PRO: endothelial cell growth;  
 KW cardiac hypertrophy; cardiovascular disorder: endothelial disorder;  
 KW angiogenic disorder; atherosclerosis; osteoporosis; hypertension;  
 KW myocardial infarction; diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW Crohn's disease; psoriasis; endometriosis; ulcer; wound healing; cancer;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; stroke; drug screening;  
 KW gene therapy; transgenic animal.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200053753-A2.

XX PD 14-SEP-2000.

XX PF 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US00219.

XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US05028.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US12252.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US20111.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US20584.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US21090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US21547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US23089.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US28313.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US28409.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US28564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US28565.

XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Ferrara N, Gerber H, Goddard A;

XX PI Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kuo SS, Mark MR, Marsters SA;

XX PI Paoni NF, Pitti RM, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX DR WPI; 2001-090793/10.

DR N-PSDB; C97488.

XX New isolated nucleic acid for producing a PRO polypeptide, analyzing  
 PT genetic disorders and treating cardiovascular, endothelial or  
 PT angiogenic disorders, such as atherosclerosis, wounds or cancer -  
 XX Claim 69; Fig 56; 293pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel human angiogenesis-associated proteins  
 CC designated PRO proteins (B53064-B53097), and to nucleic acids encoding  
 CC PRO proteins. The invention also relates to vectors and host cells  
 CC comprising a PRO nucleic acid, the recombinant production of a PRO  
 CC protein, PRO antibodies specific for a PRO protein, fusion proteins  
 CC comprising a PRO protein, agonists or antagonists of a PRO protein, and  
 CC compounds which inhibit the expression of a PRO gene. The invention  
 CC additionally encompasses methods of identifying modulators of PRO  
 CC expression or activity; diagnosing a cardiovascular, endothelial or  
 CC angiogenic disorder, or a susceptibility to such a disorder by detecting  
 CC mutations in a PRO gene, or the expression level of a PRO gene within a  
 CC particular tissue; treating a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic  
 CC disorder via the administration of a PRO protein, PRO nucleic acid, or  
 CC PRO agonist or antagonist; a retroviral gene therapy vector comprising a  
 CC PRO nucleic acid; and methods of inhibiting or stimulating endothelial  
 CC cell growth, cardiac hypertrophy or PRO-induced angiogenesis via the  
 CC administration of a PRO protein, or an agonist or antagonist thereof.  
 CC PRO nucleic acids, PRO proteins, antibodies against PRO proteins, PRO  
 CC agonists and PRO antagonists may be used as therapeutic agents to treat  
 CC cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders, such as  
 CC atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, myocardial infarction, hypertension,  
 CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis,  
 CC endometriosis, ulcers, wounds, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's  
 CC disease, or stroke. PRO nucleic acids are additionally useful in the  
 CC recombinant production of PRO proteins, as hybridisation probes to screen  
 CC libraries to isolate cDNAs with sequence identity to PRO proteins, to  
 CC map genes encoding PRO proteins, to analyse genetic disorders, and in  
 CC gene therapy. PRO nucleic acids can also be used to produce transgenic  
 CC animals useful for the development and screening of potential therapeutic  
 CC agents. The present sequence represents a PRO protein of the invention.

XX Sequence 259 AA:

Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 22; Length 259;  
 Best local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 20;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 149 SPEMCRKC 156  
 |||||  
 Db 121 spemcrkc 128

RESULT 47

W76331 ID W76331 standard; Protein: 299 AA.

XX AC W76331;

XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human tumour necrosis related receptor TR5.

XX KW Tumour necrosis related receptor; TR5; human; inflammation;  
 KW arthritis; septicaemia; transplant rejection; autoimmune disease;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; graft versus host disease; infection;  
 KW stroke; ischaemia; acute respiratory disease syndrome; psoriasis;  
 KW restenosis; brain injury; AIDS; bone disease; cancer;  
 KW atherosclerosis; Alzheimer's disease; therapy; diagnosis.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PI Key Location/Qualifiers

XX PI Peptide 1..165

XX FT Protein 66..299

FT 17-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted protein clone j11442\_1.  
 XX DE Human: secreted protein; biological activity; nutritional; cytokine;  
 XX KW cell proliferation; differentiation; immune stimulating; vaccine;  
 XX KW haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth; haemostatic; thrombolytic;  
 XX KW anti-inflammatory; tumour inhibition.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO946287-A1.  
 XX PD 16-SEP-1999.  
 XX PF 11-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05243.  
 XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077521.  
 XX PR 14-MAY-1998; 98US-0079124.  
 XX PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0266105.  
 XX (GENM ) GENETICS INST INC.  
 XX PA Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;  
 XX PI Merberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MD, Steinger RJ;  
 XX DR WPI: 1999-551362/46.  
 XX N-PSDB: Z21096.  
 XX PT Polynucleotides encoding secreted human proteins, derived from human  
 XX fetal brain, human adult blood, human adult bladder, or human adult  
 XX neutral tissue CDNA libraries.  
 XX PS Claim 17: Page 104; 118pp; English.  
 XX CC Z21093 to Z21102 encode new human secreted proteins and Y29861 to Y29873  
 XX represent the secreted proteins encoded by the polynucleotide sequences.  
 XX CC Z21103 to Z21112 represent probes for the secreted proteins. The  
 XX CC polynucleotides and proteins are predicted to have biological activities  
 XX which would make them suitable for treating, preventing or ameliorating  
 XX medical conditions in humans and animals, although no supporting data  
 XX is given. Suggested activities include nutritional activity, cytokine  
 XX and cell proliferation/differentiation activity, immune stimulating  
 XX (e.g. as vaccines) or suppressing activity, haematopoiesis regulating  
 XX activity, tissue growth activity, activin/inhibin activity,  
 XX chemotactic/chemokinetic activity, haemostatic and thrombolytic  
 XX activity, receptor/ligand activity, anti-inflammatory activity,  
 XX cadherin/tumour invasion suppressor activity, and tumour inhibition  
 XX activity. The polynucleotides and proteins can also be used as  
 XX CC nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include use as a protein or  
 XX CC amino acid supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source  
 XX and use as a source of carbohydrate. They may also have utility in  
 XX CC compositions used for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament, and/or nerve  
 XX CC tissue growth or regeneration, as well as for wound healing and tissue  
 XX CC repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions and  
 XX CC ulcers. The proteins which induce cartilage and/or bone growth in  
 XX CC circumstances where bone is not normally formed, have application in  
 XX CC the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans  
 XX and other animals.  
 XX SQ Sequence 299 AA;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 19; Length 299;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 22;  
 XX Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX OY 149 SPEMCRKC 156  
 XX |  
 XX Db 161 spemcrkc 168  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 48  
 XX ID Y29864 standard; Protein: 299 AA.  
 XX AC Y29864;  
 XX XX

FT 17-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted protein clone j11442\_1.  
 XX DE Human: secreted protein; biological activity; nutritional; cytokine;  
 XX KW cell proliferation; differentiation; immune stimulating; vaccine;  
 XX KW haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth; haemostatic; thrombolytic;  
 XX KW anti-inflammatory; tumour inhibition.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO946287-A1.  
 XX PD 16-SEP-1999.  
 XX PF 11-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05243.  
 XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077521.  
 XX PR 14-MAY-1998; 98US-0079124.  
 XX PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0266105.  
 XX (GENM ) GENETICS INST INC.  
 XX PA Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;  
 XX PI Merberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MD, Steinger RJ;  
 XX DR WPI: 1999-551362/46.  
 XX N-PSDB: Z21096.  
 XX PT Polynucleotides encoding secreted human proteins, derived from human  
 XX fetal brain, human adult blood, human adult bladder, or human adult  
 XX neutral tissue CDNA libraries.  
 XX PS Claim 17: Page 104; 118pp; English.  
 XX CC Z21093 to Z21102 encode new human secreted proteins and Y29861 to Y29873  
 XX represent the secreted proteins encoded by the polynucleotide sequences.  
 XX CC Z21103 to Z21112 represent probes for the secreted proteins. The  
 XX CC polynucleotides and proteins are predicted to have biological activities  
 XX which would make them suitable for treating, preventing or ameliorating  
 XX medical conditions in humans and animals, although no supporting data  
 XX is given. Suggested activities include nutritional activity, cytokine  
 XX and cell proliferation/differentiation activity, immune stimulating  
 XX (e.g. as vaccines) or suppressing activity, haematopoiesis regulating  
 XX activity, tissue growth activity, activin/inhibin activity,  
 XX chemotactic/chemokinetic activity, haemostatic and thrombolytic  
 XX activity, receptor/ligand activity, anti-inflammatory activity,  
 XX cadherin/tumour invasion suppressor activity, and tumour inhibition  
 XX activity. The polynucleotides and proteins can also be used as  
 XX CC nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include use as a protein or  
 XX CC amino acid supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source  
 XX and use as a source of carbohydrate. They may also have utility in  
 XX CC compositions used for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament, and/or nerve  
 XX CC tissue growth or regeneration, as well as for wound healing and tissue  
 XX CC repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions and  
 XX CC ulcers. The proteins which induce cartilage and/or bone growth in  
 XX CC circumstances where bone is not normally formed, have application in  
 XX CC the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans  
 XX and other animals.  
 XX SQ Sequence 299 AA;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 20; Length 299;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 22;  
 XX Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX OY 149 SPEMCRKC 156  
 XX |  
 XX Db 161 spemcrkc 168  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 49

Y05744  
 ID Y05744 standard; Protein: 299 AA.  
 AC Y05744;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 19-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Tumour necrosis factor receptor TR5.  
 XX  
 XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor TR5.  
 KM Tumour necrosis factor receptor; TR5; TRID: DCRI; agonist;  
 KM antagonist; screening; human; cancer; AIDS; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KM inflammation; arthritis; septicemia; autoimmune disease;  
 KM psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; transplant rejection;  
 KM graft versus host disease; infection; stroke; ischemia;  
 KM acute respiratory disease syndrome; restenosis; brain injury;  
 KM bone disease; atherosclerosis; therapy.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX EP911633-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-APR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 02-OCT-1998; 98EP-0203332.  
 XX  
 PR 08-OCT-1997; 97US-0061334.  
 XX  
 XX (SMIR ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.  
 PA  
 XX McDonnell PC, Young PR, Zou J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI: 1999-246560/21.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Identifying agonists and antagonists of tumor necrosis factor  
 PT related receptors TR1, TR3 and TR5, and of ligand TL3, useful for  
 PT treatment of cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, bone disease etc  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure: Page 13-14; 23pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents tumour necrosis factor receptor  
 CC (TNFR) TR5, also known as TRID or DCRI. The invention relates  
 CC to TNFR related polypeptides TR1, TR3 and TR5 (see Y05742-44) and  
 CC their ligand TL3 (see Y05745). TR1, TR3, TR5 and TL3 are used in  
 CC claimed methods of identifying agonists and antagonists, i.e.  
 CC compounds that bind to the receptors or ligand, and which activate  
 CC (agonists) or inhibit activation of (antagonists) TR1, TR3, TR5 or  
 CC TL3. A screening kit for identifying agonists, antagonists,  
 CC ligands, receptors, substrates, enzymes etc. for TR1, TR3, TR5 or  
 CC TL3 polypeptides is provided. The agonists and antagonists are  
 CC useful for treatment of chronic and acute inflammation, arthritis,  
 CC septicemia, autoimmune disease e.g. inflammatory bowel disease,  
 CC psoriasis, transplant rejection, graft versus host disease,  
 CC infection, stroke, ischemia, acute respiratory disease syndrome,  
 CC restenosis, brain injury, AIDS, bone diseases, cancer (e.g.  
 CC lymphoproliferative disorders), atherosclerosis and Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, etc., caused by imbalance of TR1, TR3, TR5 or TL3.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 299 AA:  
 SQ

Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 20; Length 299;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 22;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 149 SPEMCRKC 156  
 II|IIIIII|  
 DB 161 SPEMCRKC 168

RESULT 50  
 Y00933  
 XX Y00933 standard; Protein: 299 AA.

AC Y00933;  
 XX  
 XX 02-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Human TRAIL-R3 protein sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Human; DR5; TRAIL-R3; apoptosis related condition; cancer; therapy;  
 KM autoimmune disease; viral infection; degenerative disorder;  
 KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; ischemic injury;  
 KM cerebellar degeneration; myelodysplastic syndrome.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9909165-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 25-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 14-AUG-1998; 98WO-US16945.  
 XX  
 PR 15-AUG-1997; 97US-0055906.  
 XX  
 XX (IDUN-) IDUN PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Alnemri ES;  
 PI  
 XX WPI: 1999-181035/15.  
 DR N-PSDB; X27280.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 16; Page 62-63; 71pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence is the human TRAIL receptor TRAIL-R3 of the invention. An  
 CC antibody against the TRAIL receptors is useful for detecting mammalian  
 CC DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins in a sample. Recombinant cells are useful in  
 CC bioassays for screening for (ant)agonists of DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins.  
 CC (Ant)agonists identified by the assay are useful for modulating the  
 CC apoptotic activity mediated by DR5 or TRAIL-R3 proteins. Apoptosis  
 CC related conditions which are treated in this way, include cancer  
 CC (e.g. lymphomas and carcinomas), autoimmune diseases (e.g. systemic lupus  
 CC erythematosus and immune-mediated glomerulonephritis), viral infections  
 CC (e.g. herpes virus, poxvirus and adenovirus), degenerative disorders  
 CC (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease), amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis, retinitis pigmentosa, cerebellar degeneration, myelodysplastic  
 CC syndromes (e.g. aplastic anaemia) and ischemic injury (e.g. myocardial  
 CC infarction and stroke). The polynucleotides can also be used to treat  
 CC these diseases. Antisense oligonucleotides to the DNA sequences can be  
 CC used to form a composition that is useful for inhibiting expression of a  
 CC human DR5 or TRAIL-R3 protein.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 299 AA:  
 SQ

Query Match 1.8%; Score 8; DB 20; Length 299;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 22;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 149 SPEMCRKC 156  
 II|IIIIII|  
 DB 161 SPEMCRKC 168

Search completed: May 23, 2001, 14:21:02  
 Job time: 116 sec

